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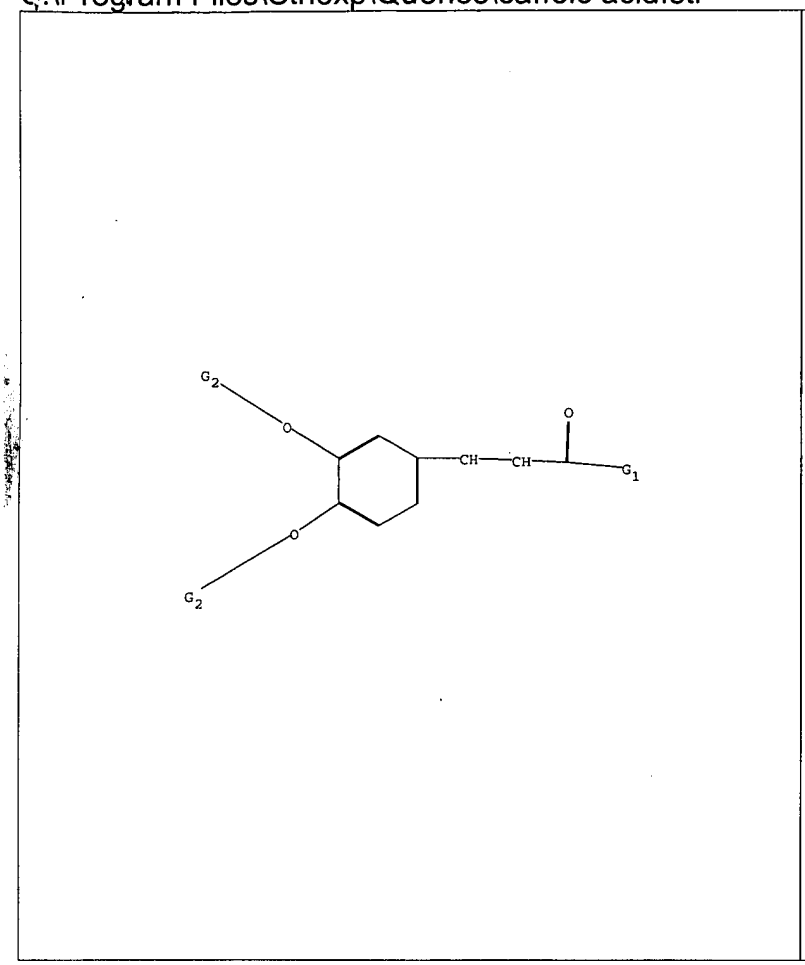

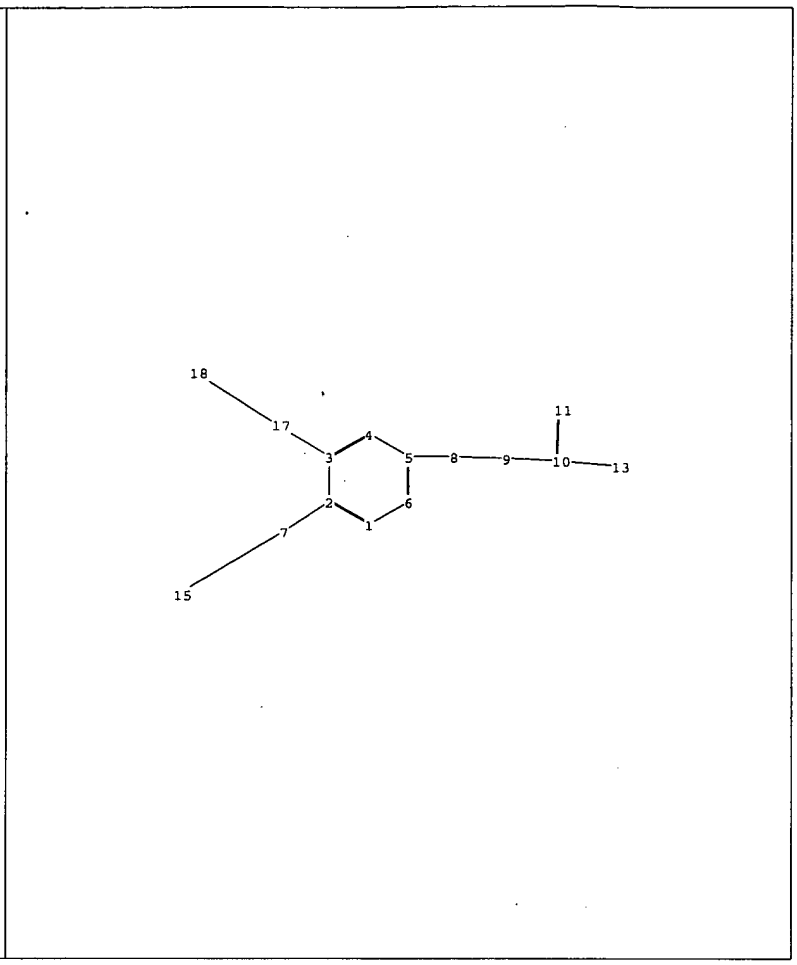

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ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6
chain bonds :
2-7 3-17 5-8 7-15 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-13 17-18
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6
exact/norm bonds :
2-7 3-17 7-15 10-11 10-13 17-18
exact bonds :
5-8 8-9 9-10
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

G1:OH,N

G2:H,Cb,Cy,Hy,Ak

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS 13:CLASS
15:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:25 ON 08 FEB 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:04:58 ON 08 FEB 2007
L1             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2          7462 S L1 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:05:33 ON 08 FEB 2007
L3           853 S L2 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HYPERTENSIVE OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
L4           510 S L3 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE)
L5           611 S L3 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR ANTIHYPERTENSI
L6           586 DUP REM L5 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7           571 S L6 NOT FERULIC ACID
L8           571 FOCUS L7 1-
L9           382 S L8 AND PD <= 2001
L10          382 FOCUS L9 1-

=> s l10 not caffeic acid
L11          378 L10 NOT CAFFEIC ACID

=> s l11 and (hypertension or high blood pressure)
L12          309 L11 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE)

=> d ibib abs hitstr 51-100
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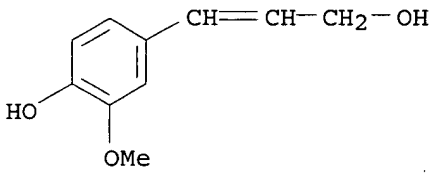
L26 ANSWER 48 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:539727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:139727
TITLE: Isolation and synthesis of pinoresinol diglucoside, a major antihypertensive principle of Tu-Chung (Eucommia ulmoides, Oliver)
AUTHOR(S): Sih, Charles J.; Ravikumar, P. R.; Huang, Fu-Chih; Buckner, Carl; Whitlock, Howard, Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1976), 98(17), 5412-13
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The major antihypertensive principle of Tu-Chung bark (E. ulmoides) was isolated and shown to be pinoresinol-di-β-D-glucoside. Exposure of coniferyl alc. to the chloroperoxidase-containing microorganism, Caldariomyces fumago, gave (±)-pinoresinol and (±)-cis-dehydrodiconiferyl alc. The resulting (±)-pinoresinol was reacted with 2 moles of α-bromoacetoglucose to yield a product whose antihypertensive activity was indistinguishable from the natural product.

IT 458-35-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dimerization of)

RN 458-35-5 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-(3-hydroxy-1-propenyl)-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L26 ANSWER 46 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:87653 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:87653
TITLE: Glycosides of 2,6-bis(hydroxyphenyl)-3,7-dioxabicyclo [3.3.0] octane
INVENTOR(S): Sih, Charles John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 25 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2722911	A1	19771201	DE 1977-2722911	19770520 <--
US 4103006	A	19780725	US 1976-688275	19760520 <--
CA 1085826	A1	19800916	CA 1977-278165	19770511 <--
GB 1575439	A	19800924	GB 1977-21229	19770519 <--
FR 2351992	A1	19771216	FR 1977-15485	19770520 <--
FR 2351992	B1	19800411		
JP 53007698	A	19780124	JP 1977-57799	19770520 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1976-688275 A 19760520
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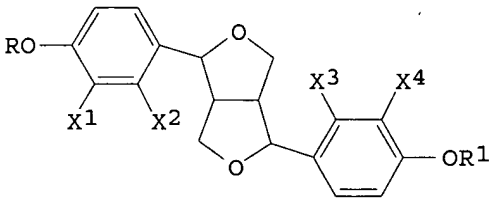
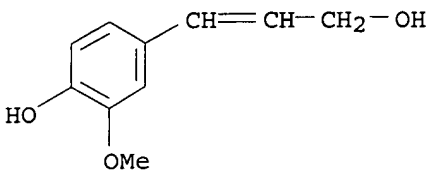


I

AB Compds. of structure I, where X1, X2, X3, and X4 are H, OH, Cl, NH2, lower alkyl, or lower alkoxy groups and R and R1 are mono- or disaccharides, are prepared by chemical synthesis, isolation from the tree Eucommia ulmoides, or by fermentation with Caldariomyces fumago. These compds. have antihypertensive properties. Thus, C. fumago was inoculated into flasks containing 500 mL medium composed of soybean meal 5, dextrose 20, NaCl 5, K2HPO4 5, and yeast extract 5 g/L. After 48 h at 25° with shaking, 2.5 g coniferyl alc. [458-35-5] dissolved in 4 mL DMF were added to each flask. After 16 addnl. h, the supernatant from 3 flasks were combined, acidified to pH 2.5, and extracted with EtOAc. The extract was evaporated and the oily residue chromatographed on silica gel to yield 810 mg (±)-pinoresinol [4263-88-1] and 798 mg cis-dehydrodiconiferyl alc. [60536-58-5]. Pinoresinol diglucoside [63902-38-5] was prepared in a 34% yield by reaction of pinoresinol with Ag2O and aceto-α-bromoglucose [572-09-8].

IT 458-35-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pinoresinol manufacture from, with Caldariomyces fumago)

RN 458-35-5 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-(3-hydroxy-1-propenyl)-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)


CH═ CH— CH2 — OH
HO
OMe

L26 ANSWER 47 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:137539 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:137539
TITLE: Increased vesicular transfer of horseradish peroxidase across cerebral endothelium, evoked by acute hypertension
AUTHOR(S): Westergaard, E.; Van Deurs, B.; Broendsted, H. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Anat. Dep. C, Univ. Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: Acta Neuropathologica (1977), 37(2), 141-52
CODEN: ANPTAL; ISSN: 0001-6322
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The permeability to i.v. injected horseradish peroxidase (HRP) was increased across the cerebral arterioles, capillaries and venules in acute induced hypertension. The tight junctions between endothelial cells were intact and prevented intercellular movement of peroxidase. Many HRP-labeled vesicles within the endothelial cells or connected with the luminal or abluminal surface, occurred in segments of the microvasculature. Otherwise the endothelium was unchanged. Thus, acute hypertension increases the vesicular transport of HRP across the endothelium of cerebral arterioles, venules, and capillaries that normally occurs to a small extent only after i.v. injection of the tracer.
IT 9003-99-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cerebral endothelium permeability to, in hypertension)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

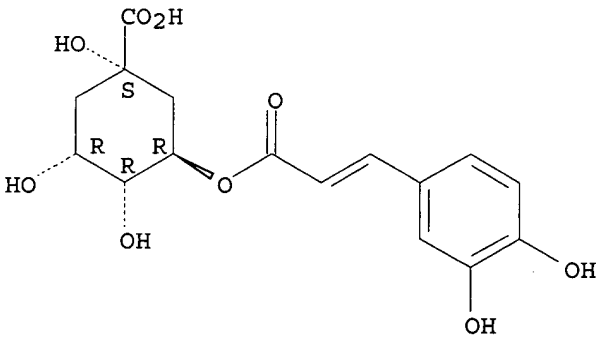
L26 ANSWER 34 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:514068 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:281796
TITLE: Antihypertensive activity of phenolics from the flower of Lonicera japonica
AUTHOR(S): Cheng, Juei-Tang; Lee, Yung-Yung; Hsu, Feng-Lin; Chang, Wen; Niu, Chiang-Shan
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, 70101, Taiwan
SOURCE: Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal (Taipei, Taiwan) (1994), 46(6), 575-82
CODEN: CPHJEP; ISSN: 1016-1015
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects on blood pressure of phenolic compds. obtained from dried flower of Lonicera japonica Thunb. (Caprifoliaceae) were investigated in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Protocatechuic acid and Me caffeate were identified as the major active substances. Chlorogenic acid and five caffeoylquinic acids at higher doses possessed the delay hypotensive effect. Also, at the highest ED, all of these compds. except the flavonoids rutin and luteolin produced hypotension in normotensive rats.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 2450-53-5 14534-61-3
29708-87-0, Methyl chlorogenate 141545-93-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antihypertensive activity of phenolics from flower of Lonicera japonica)

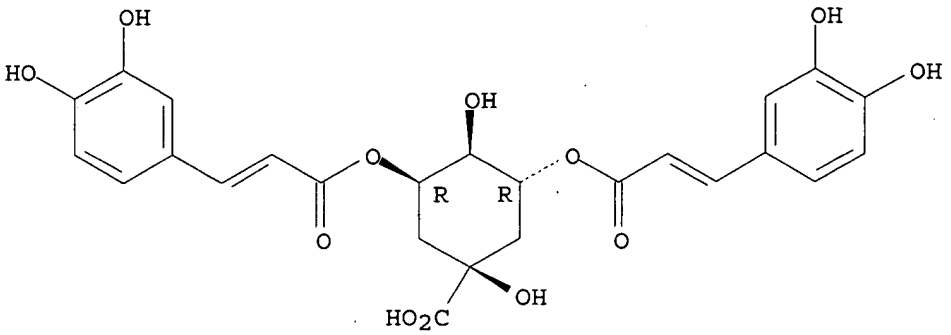
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)-. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



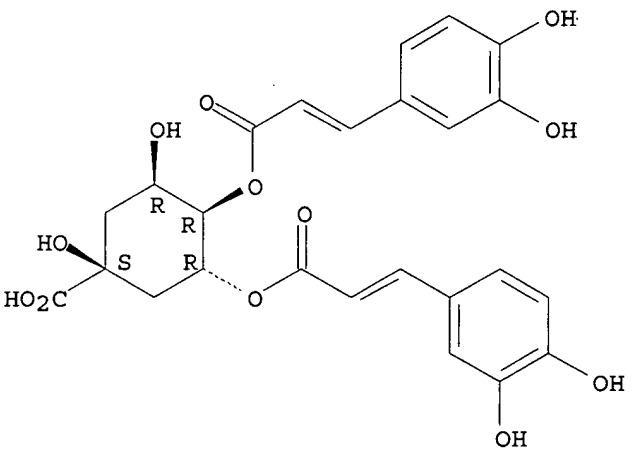
RN 2450-53-5 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3,5-bis[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4-dihydroxy-, (1α,3R,4α,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



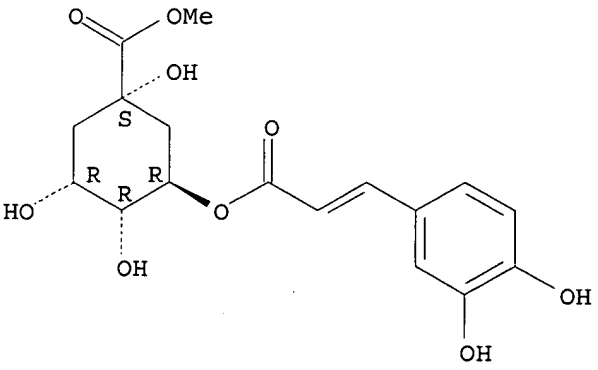
RN 14534-61-3 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3,4-bis[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,5-dihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



RN 29708-87-0 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, methyl ester, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

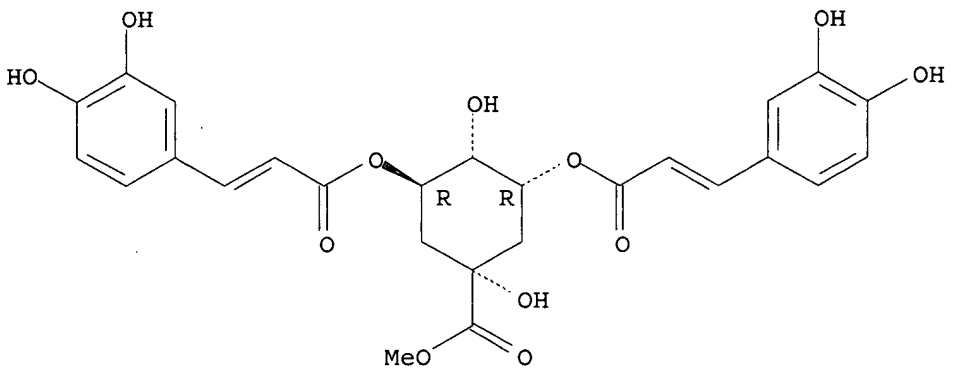
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



RN 141545-93-9 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3,5-bis[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-

propenyl]oxy]-1,4-dihydroxy-, methyl ester, (1α,3R,4α,5R)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



L26 ANSWER 35 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:698944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:298944
TITLE: Immune complex glomerulonephritis is induced in rats immunized with heterologous myeloperoxidase
AUTHOR(S): Yang, J. J.; Jennette, J. C.; Falk, R. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7155, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Immunology (1994), 97(3), 466-73
CODEN: CEXIAL; ISSN: 0009-9104
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), including anti-myeloperoxidase (MPO) antibodies, are associated with pauci-immune necrotizing small vessel vasculitis or glomerulonephritis. To substantiate a pathogenic role for ANCA, an animal model of pauci-immune ANCA-induced glomerulonephritis or vasculitis is required. Brouwer et al. reported pauci-immune glomerulonephritis in rats immunized with human MPO followed by perfusion of kidneys with lysosomal enzyme extract combined with H2O2, and suggested that this could serve as a model of ANCA-induced disease. These studies were repeated here in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) and Brown Norway rats (BNR). Rats were immunized with human MPO. When circulating anti-MPO antibodies were detectable by indirect immunofluorescence microscopy and ELISA, blood pressure was measured, then perfusion of the left kidney of each rat was done via the renal artery in a closed, blood-free circuit with either MPO + H2O2, MPO, H2O2 alone or MPO + H2O2 + neutral protease. Rats were killed on day 4 or day 10 after perfusion, and specimens were examined by light and immunofluorescence microscopy. Pathol. lesions and deposits of IgG, C3, and MPO were found in immunized rats perfused with MPO + H2O2 with or without neutral protease, or MPO alone, in both rat strains and on both day 4 and day 10. The degree of histol. injury was proportional in intensity to the amount of IgG immune deposits. Spontaneously hypertensive rats sustained more damage and higher blood pressure than Brown Norway rats. No lesion was observed in immunized rats perfused with H2O2 or in the non-perfused right kidneys. Some of the non-immunized rats perfused with MPO + H2O2 developed pathol. lesions. In conclusion, these rat models are examples of immune complex-mediated glomerulonephritis, and therefore are not similar to human ANCA-associated disease.

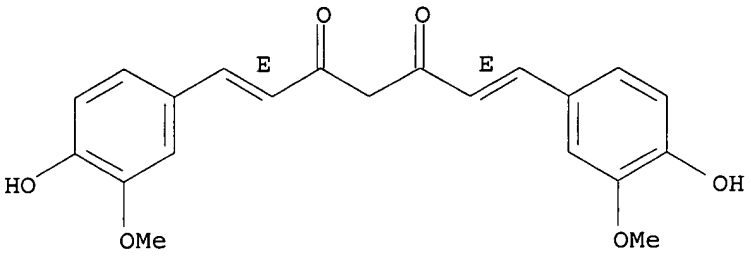
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)

(immune complex glomerulonephritis induction in hypertensive rats immunized with heterologous myeloperoxidase)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2843 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
132 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2868 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:25 ON 08 FEB 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:04:58 ON 08 FEB 2007
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 7462 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:05:33 ON 08 FEB 2007
L3 853 S L2 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HYPERTENSIVE OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
L4 510 S L3 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE)
L5 611 S L3 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR ANTIHYPERTENSI
L6 586 DUP REM L5 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 571 S L6 NOT FERULIC ACID
L8 571 FOCUS L7 1-
L9 382 S L8 AND PD <= 2001
L10 382 FOCUS L9 1-
L11 378 S L10 NOT CAFFEIC ACID
L12 309 S L11 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE)

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L15 9 S DIMETHYL CAFFEATE ETHER OR PHENYLETHYL CAFFEATE OR CAFFEOYL A
L16 183 S DICAFFEOYLQUINIC ACID OR CICHORIC ACID OR CONIFERYL ALCOHOL O
L17 518066 S 14 OR L15 OR L16
L18 227 S L14 OR L15 OR L16
L19 66 S CURCUMIN

=> l18 not curcumin
L18 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l18 not curcumin
66 CURCUMIN
L20 227 L18 NOT CURCUMIN

=> s l16 not curcumin
66 CURCUMIN
L21 183 L16 NOT CURCUMIN

=> file caplus

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                          ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      321.15    1302.18

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                          ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                        0.00     -92.04

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:29:37 ON 08 FEB 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Feb 2007  VOL 146 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Feb 2007  (20070207/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

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L22       62987 L18

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            591 HIGHS
        3972854 HIGH
                (HIGH OR HIGHS)
        1287475 BLOOD
           1248 BLOODS
        1287616 BLOOD
                (BLOOD OR BLOODS)
        1226951 PRESSURE
         176764 PRESSURES
        1293696 PRESSURE
                (PRESSURE OR PRESSURES)
           2360 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
                (HIGH(W)BLOOD(W)PRESSURE)
          30815 ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
L23         159 L22 AND (HYPERTENSION OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR ANTIHYPERTENSIVE
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L26 57 L25 AND PD <=2001

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L26 ANSWER 1 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90556 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:131255
TITLE: Methods for early diagnosis of kidney disease and treatment by drug intervention using lysosome activating compounds
INVENTOR(S): Comper, Wayne D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 30 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 415,217.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002012906	A1	20020131	US 2001-893346	20010628
US 2002110799	A1	20020815	US 1999-415217	19991012
US 6447989	B2	20020910		
WO 2000037944	A1	20000629	WO 1999-IB2029	19991220 <--
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
ZA 2001005058	A	20020620	ZA 2001-5058	20010620
US 2004106155	A1	20040603	US 2003-721351	20031126
JP 2006038877	A	20060209	JP 2005-270160	20050916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AU 1998-7843	A	19981221
US 1999-415217	A2	19991012
WO 1999-IB2029	W	19991220
JP 2000-589950	A3	19991220
US 2001-893346	A1	20010628

AB A method is disclosed for diagnosing early stage of a disease in which an intact protein found in urine is an indicator of the disease, followed by early drug intervention to prevent and treat the disease are also disclosed. The drug treatment involves the use of a lysosome activating compound Urine samples of normal and diabetic patients were analyzed by size-exclusion chromatog. and HPLC.
IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(horseradish; methods for early diagnosis of kidney disease and treatment by drug intervention using lysosome activating compds.)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:903829 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:15240
TITLE: Method for treating hyperglycemia and conditions

associated with damage caused by reducing sugars using aminoguanidine
INVENTOR(S): Wuerth, Jean-Paul; Cartwright, Kenneth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alteon, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001093854	A1	20011213	WO 2001-US40874	20010607 <--
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-210114P	P 20000607
			US 2001-876874	B1 20010607

AB Provided, among other things, are methods for treating mammals, such as humans, with diabetes mellitus to delay the onset of end stage renal disease, relating to administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition, wherein said composition comprise, a compound selected from the group consisting of aminoguanidine, its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and mixts. thereof. Methods are disclosed for the gradual administration of the compound for treatment of diabetes or other indications associated with damage caused by reducing sugars, for the use of a periodic screening test for crescentic glomerulonephritis, and for treating humans with indicia of overt diabetic nephropathy.
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies of the myeloperoxidase-type; aminoguanidine treatment to delay the onset of end stage renal disease in diabetic subjects screened for crescentic glomerulonephritis by measuring MPO-ANCA levels)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:902404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:163044
TITLE: Interactions of nitric oxide-derived reactive nitrogen species with peroxidases and lipoxygenases
AUTHOR(S): Coffey, Marcus J.; Coles, Barbara; O'Donnell, Valerie B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wales Heart Research Institute, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, CF14 4XN, UK
SOURCE: Free Radical Research (2001), 35(5), 447-464
CODEN: FRARER; ISSN: 1071-5762
PUBLISHER: Harwood Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Nitric oxide (NO) is a major free radical modulator of smooth muscle tone, which under basal conditions acts to preserve vascular homeostasis through its anti-inflammatory properties. The biochem. of NO, in particular, its rapid conversion in vivo into secondary reactive nitrogen species (RNS), its chemical nature as a free radical and its high diffusibility and hydrophobicity dictate that this species will interact with numerous biomols. and enzymes. In this review, the authors consider the interactions of a number of enzymes found in the vasculature with NO and NO-derived RNS. All these enzymes are either homeostatic or promote the development of atherosclerosis and hypertension. Therefore their interactions with NO and NO-derived RNS will be of central importance in the initiation and progression of vascular disease. In some examples, (e.g., lipoxygenase, LOX), such interactions provide catalytic "sinks" for NO, but for others, in particular peroxidases and prostaglandin H synthase (PGHS), reactions with NO may be detrimental. Nitric oxide and NO-derived RNS directly modulate the activity of vascular peroxidases and LOXs through a combination of effects, including transcriptional regulation, altering substrate availability, and direct reaction with enzyme turnover intermediates. Therefore, these interactions will have two major consequences: (i) depletion of NO levels available to cause vasorelaxation and prevent leukocyte/platelet adhesion and (ii) modulation of activity of the target enzymes, thereby altering the generation of bioactive signaling mols. involved in maintenance of vascular homeostasis, including prostaglandins and leukotrienes.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(interactions of nitric oxide-derived reactive nitrogen species with peroxidases and lipoxygenases)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 174 THERE ARE 174 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:826669 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:57317

TITLE: Effect of intravenous taurine on endotoxin-induced acute lung injury in sheep

AUTHOR(S): Egan, Bridget M.; Abdih, Hazem; Kelly, Cathal J.; Condron, Claire; Bouchier-Hayes, David J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ire.

SOURCE: European Journal of Surgery (2001), 167(8), 575-580
CODEN: EUJSEH; ISSN: 1102-4151

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective: To find out if pretreatment with taurine would reduce the severity of endotoxin-induced acute lung injury in a large animal model. Design: Randomized controlled study under license from the Department of Health. Setting: Department of Surgical Research, Ireland. Animals: 15 male Suffolk sheep. Interventions: Vascular catheters were placed in the femoral artery and vein and a Swan-Ganz catheter in the external jugular vein under general anesthetic. Animals were randomized into 3 groups: control with measurements taken at baseline and half hourly up to 90 min; endotoxin, given Escherichia coli endotoxin i.v. after baseline measurements and taurine given 300 mg/kg 1 h before endotoxin was given. Main outcome measures: Mean systemic arterial pressure, mean pulmonary arterial pressure, arterial oxygen tension (pO2), pulmonary myeloperoxidase activity, and neutrophil respiratory burst activity. Results: Endotoxin induced a severe lung injury characterized by a

decrease in mean systemic blood pressure and an increase in pulmonary artery pressure, hypoxia, and an increase in pulmonary myeloperoxidase activity. Pretreatment with i.v. taurine significantly reduced these hemodynamic changes. It reduced pulmonary myeloperoxidase activity and peripheral neutropenia and increased neutrophil respiratory burst activity. Conclusions: This data suggest that taurine may have a therapeutic role in preventing the lung injury seen in endotoxemia.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of i.v. taurine on pulmonary myeloperoxidase activity after endotoxin-induced acute lung injury in sheep)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339302
TITLE: Methods and compositions for enhancing cellular function through protection of tissue components
INVENTOR(S): Frey, William H., II; Fawcett, John Randall; Thorne, Robert Gary; Chen, Xueqing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Healthpartners Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 2001082932	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US13931		20010430	<--
WO 2001082932	A3	20020718				
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW						
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG						
US 2002028786	A1	20020307	US 2001-844450		20010427	
US 7084126	B2	20060801				
CA 2429162	A1	20011108	CA 2001-2429162		20010430	<--
EP 1278525	A2	20030129	EP 2001-930957		20010430	
EP 1278525	B1	20061102				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR						
AT 344040	T	20061115	AT 2001-930957		20010430	
US 2005272642	A1	20051208	US 2005-191901		20050728	
US 2006009413	A1	20060112	US 2005-220115		20050906	
US 2006009414	A1	20060112	US 2005-220116		20050906	
US 2006014716	A1	20060119	US 2005-220223		20050906	
US 2006030542	A1	20060209	US 2005-220222		20050906	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-200843P	P	20000501	
			US 2000-230263P	P	20000906	
			US 2000-233025P	P	20000915	
			US 2001-844450	A3	20010427	
			WO 2001-US13931	W	20010430	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:339302

AB Methods and compns. for enhancing cellular function through protection of tissue components, such as receptors, proteins, lipids, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, hormones, vitamins, and cofactors, by administering pyrophosphate analogs or related compds. Preferably, the invention provides a method for protecting a muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR) an/or increasing the efficacy of and agent the directly or indirectly affects a mAChR in a subject in need thereof.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for enhancing cellular function through protection of tissue components such as muscarinic receptors by administering pyrophosphate analogs and combination with other agents)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:338762 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:362292

TITLE: Methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile

INVENTOR(S): Farr, Spencer

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phase-1 Molecular Toxicology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001032928	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30474	20001103 <--
WO 2001032928	A3	20020725		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-165398P P 19991105
US 2000-196571P P 20000411

AB The invention discloses methods, gene databases, gene arrays, protein arrays, and devices that may be used to determine the hypersensitivity of individuals to a given agent, such as drug or other chemical, in order to prevent toxic side effects. In one embodiment, methods of identifying hypersensitivity in a subject by obtaining a gene expression profile of multiple genes associated with hypersensitivity of the subject suspected to be hypersensitive, and identifying in the gene expression profile of the subject a pattern of gene expression of the genes associated with hypersensitivity are disclosed. The gene expression profile of the subject may be compared with the gene expression profile of a normal individual and a hypersensitive individual. The gene expression profile of the subject that is obtained may comprise a profile of levels of mRNA or cDNA. The gene expression profile may be obtained by using an array of nucleic acid probes for the plurality of genes associated with hypersensitivity. The expression of the genes predetd. to be associated with

hypersensitivity is directly related to prevention or repair of toxic damage at the tissue, organ or system level. Gene databases arrays and apparatus useful for identifying hypersensitivity in a subject are also disclosed.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 7 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:247215 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:276498
TITLE: Engineering of replication selective adenoviruses with tumor-associated antigen promoter for use in cancer therapy
INVENTOR(S): Molnar-kimber, Katherine; Toyoizumi, Takane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001023004	A1	20010405	WO 2000-US27212	20001002 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-157224P P 19990930

AB The invention provides a replication selective adenovirus (Ad) mutant with improved selectively for tumor cells expressing the tumor associated antigen in cancers and malignancies, as well as in proliferative cells, characterizing diseases, such as restenosis,intimal proliferative disease and pulmonary hypertension. The selected Ad vectors are driven by promoters of the tumor associated antigens, or RNA transcripts or genes therefor, substituting for the activity of at least adenovirus E1A promoter, which has been deactivated or diminished. Also provided is the use of the Ad vector to deliver therapeutic compns. to patients, as well as a method for treating cancers, such as CEA pos. cancers, or proliferative cell diseases in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of the Ad vector, which may also express a therapeutic gene or peptide, and treatment may also be combined with radiation, chemotherapy or immunomodulatory agents. The Ad is designed to replicate within the tumor cell, thereby spreading throughout the tumor nodule. This permits the delivery of a much higher dose of the heterologous therapeutic protein than previously possible, and the virus achieves a direct, oncolytic effect on the tumor.

IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(promoter, specific to tumor expressing; engineering of replication

selective adenoviruses with tumor-associated antigen promoter for use in cancer therapy)
RN 9002-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Oxygenase, monophenol mono- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 8 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:44267 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:290172
TITLE: Effect of captopril on mushroom tyrosinase activity in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Espin, J. C.; Wichers, H. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Fitoquimica, Departamento de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Alimentos, CEBAS-CSIC, Murcia, 30080, Spain
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Protein Structure and Molecular Enzymology (2001), 1544(1-2), 289-300
CODEN: BBAEDZ; ISSN: 0167-4838
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The study presented here demonstrates that the antihypertensive drug captopril ([2S]-N-[3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline) is an irreversible non-competitive inhibitor and an irreversible competitive inhibitor of the monophenolase and diphenolase activities of mushroom tyrosinase when L-tyrosine and L-DOPA were assayed spectrophotometrically in vitro, resp. Captopril was rendered unstable by tyrosinase catalysis because of the interaction between the enzymic-generated product (o-quinone) and captopril to give rise to a colorless conjugate. Therefore, captopril was able to prevent melanin formation. The spectrophotometric recordings of the inhibition of tyrosinase by captopril were characterized by the presence of a lag period prior to the attainment of an inhibited steady state rate. The lag period corresponded to the time in which captopril was reacting with the enzymically generated o-quinone. Increasing captopril concns. provoked longer lag periods as well as a concomitant decrease in the tyrosinase activity. Both lag period and steady state rate were dependent of captopril, substrate and tyrosinase concns. The inhibition of both monophenolase and diphenolase activities of tyrosinase by captopril showed pos. kinetic co-operativity which arose from the protection of both substrate and o-quinone against inhibition by captopril. Inhibition expts. carried out using a latent mushroom tyrosinase demonstrated that captopril only bound the enzyme at its active site. The presence of Cu ions only partially prevented but not reverted mushroom tyrosinase inhibition. This could be due to the formation of both Cu-captopril complex and disulfide interchange reactions between captopril and cysteine rich domains at the active site of the enzyme.
IT 9002-10-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of captopril on mushroom tyrosinase activity in vitro)
RN 9002-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Oxygenase, monophenol mono- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 9 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:573694 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:182988
TITLE: Organosilicate sol-gel matrixes for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Babich, John W.; Bonavia, Grant; Zubieta, Jon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biostream, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000047236	A1	20000817	WO 2000-US3754	20000214 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2328614	A1	20000817	CA 2000-2328614	20000214 <--
US 6395299	B1	20020528	US 2000-503438	20000214
JP 2002536422	T	20021029	JP 2000-598187	20000214
AU 772153	B2	20040408	AU 2000-27599	20000214
US 2003082238	A1	20030501	US 2002-77475	20020215
US 2004241205	A1	20041202	US 2004-838423	20040504
US 7052913	B2	20060530		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-119828P	P	19990212
	US 2000-503438	A1	20000214
	WO 2000-US3754	W	20000214
	US 2002-77475	A1	20020215

AB Biocompatible matrixes such as sol-gels encapsulating a reaction center may be administered to a subject for conversion of prodrugs into biol. active agents. In certain embodiments, the biocompatible matrixes of the present invention are sol-gels. In one embodiment, the enzyme L-amino acid decarboxylase is encapsulated and implanted in the brain to convert L-dopa to dopamine for treatment of Parkinson's disease. The silica sol was prepared by the addition of substituted trimethoxysilanes, tetra-Me orthosilicate (TMOS) and 4 mM HCl solution Total desired volume of the sol was determined by the number of matrixes to be prepared Entrapment of penicillinase in the matrix was performed by using pH 6.5 phosphate buffer. The penicillinase activity was determined by using 3 mM solution of penicillin G in buffer.

IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(organosilicate sol-gel matrixes for drug delivery)
RN 9002-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Oxygenase, monophenol mono- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 10 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:534984 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:144942
TITLE: Melanogenesis-stimulating mono- and bicyclic monoterpene diols as dermatological compounds,

preparation, and use
INVENTOR(S): Ren, Wu Yun; Brown, David A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Codon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044368	A1	20000803	WO 1999-US11841	19990528 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6214888	B1	20010410	US 1998-86547	19980528 <--
AU 9942155	A1	20000818	AU 1999-42155	19990528 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 1998-86547	A	19980528
US 1996-26577P	P	19960918
US 1997-35947P	P	19970121
US 1997-36863P	P	19970204
US 1997-48597P	P	19970604
WO 1997-US16642	A2	19970918
WO 1998-US5346	A1	19980318
WO 1999-US11841	W	19990528

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:144942
AB Monocyclic and bicyclic monoterpene diols are provided that stimulate melanogenesis in mammalian skin, hair, wool or fur, and are useful for treating or preventing various skin and proliferative disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, and diseases regulated by the nitric oxide/cyclic GMP/protein kinase G pathway.
IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(melanogenesis-stimulating mono- and bicyclic monoterpene diols as dermatol. compds., preparation, and use)
RN 9002-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Oxygenase, monophenol mono- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 11 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442020 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:57150
TITLE: The diagnosis and monitoring of treatment for the early stages of renal disease and/or renal complications of disease through the determination of proteinuria using immunological or non-immunological techniques
INVENTOR(S): Comper, Wayne D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monash University, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037944	A1	20000629	WO 1999-IB2029	19991220 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002110799	A1	20020815	US 1999-415217	19991012
US 6447989	B2	20020910		
CA 2356174	A1	20000629	CA 1999-2356174	19991220 <--
BR 9916407	A	20010925	BR 1999-16407	19991220 <--
EP 1141728	A1	20011010	EP 1999-959616	19991220 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002533680	T	20021008	JP 2000-589950	19991220
ZA 2001005058	A	20020620	ZA 2001-5058	20010620
US 2002012906	A1	20020131	US 2001-893346	20010628
US 2004106155	A1	20040603	US 2003-721351	20031126
JP 2006038877	A	20060209	JP 2005-270160	20050916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	AU 1998-7843	A	19981221
	US 1999-415217	A	19991012
	JP 2000-589950	A3	19991220
	WO 1999-IB2029	W	19991220
	US 2001-893346	A1	20010628

AB A method is disclosed for diagnosing early stage of a disease in which an intact protein found in urine is an indicator of the disease. The method includes assaying urine sample to detect the presence of modified protein using either immunol. or non-immunol. technique. Methods for preventing and treating the disease are also disclosed.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(horseradish; diagnosis and monitoring of treatment for early stages of renal disease and/or renal complications of disease through determination of proteinuria using immunol. or non-immunol. techniques)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS

CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 12 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:277810 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	132:326056
TITLE:	Systems for oral delivery
INVENTOR(S):	Russell-Jones, Gregory John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Biotech Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000022909	A2	20000427	WO 1999-IB1872	19991018 <--

WO 2000022909 A3 20001123
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2000010712 A 20000508 AU 2000-10712 19991018 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-104827P P 19981019
WO 1999-IB1872 W 19991018

AB A pharmaceutical and a biol. active substance, for oral administration, can be "coated" or "encapsulated" with a carboxylic acid, such that the substance is protected from proteolysis in the stomach and is taken up from the intestine. It is thought that the carboxylic acids coat and protect the active agent from the proteolytic environment of the stomach, allowing the agent to pass safely through the stomach and to be absorbed in the small intestines. The carboxylic acid agent complex can be adopted for oral, nasal, buccal, and transdermal delivery of moderately soluble and even insol. bioactive agents.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxylic acids for encapsulating or enteric coating biol. active agents for delivery to intestine)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 13 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:13671 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:15695
TITLE: Inhibition of polyadenosine diphosphate-ribose synthetase attenuates dysfunction of pulmonary vasorelaxation in acute lung injury
AUTHOR(S): Pulido, Edward J.; Bensard, Denis D.; Shames, Brian D.; Selzman, Craig H.; McIntyre, Robert C., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO, USA
SOURCE: Surgical Forum (1998), 49, 14-15
CODEN: SUFOAX; ISSN: 0071-8041
PUBLISHER: American College of Surgeons
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is characterized by hypoxemia, decreased compliance, and pulmonary hypertension. The main purpose of this study was to determine the effect of polyadenosine diphosphate-ribose synthetase (PARS) inhibition by endotoxin (ETX) on pulmonary vasorelaxation and to determine the effect of PARS inhibition on neutrophil accumulation and edema in the lung. ETX-induced acute lung injury results in polymorphonuclear neutrophil-mediated dysfunction of pulmonary vasorelaxation. these data support the hypothesis that ETX-induced vascular dysfunction is mediated by cellular energy depletion as a result of excessive PARS activity.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(endotoxin-induced polyadenosine diphosphate-ribose synthetase inhibition and its relation to acute respiratory distress syndrome in human)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 14 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:600732 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:117292
TITLE: The therapeutic effects of nitric oxide synthase inhibitors, sulfasalazine or the proteasome inhibitor on the chronic intestinal and colonic inflammation developed in HLA-B27 transgenic rats
AUTHOR(S): Aiko, Satoshi; Grisham, Matthew B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery II, National Defense Medical College, Louisiana State University Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: Furi Rajikaru no Rinsho (1998), 13, 64-69
CODEN: FRRIFI
PUBLISHER: Nihon Igakukan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB To determine the therapeutic effects of certain nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors, sulfasalazine (SZ) or the proteasome inhibitor, HLA-B27 male rats (B27 rats) that spontaneously developed colitis were randomized into six groups consisting of one untreated group, one vehicle group and four treated groups that received either aminoguanidine (AG), NG-nitro-L-arginine Me ester (L-NAME) or SZ in their drinking water, and MG-341, the selective proteasome inhibitor, orally for 21 days. Fisher 344 male rats were used as healthy control. We found that only AG was clin. effective on the colitic symptoms. Treatment with L-NAME resulted in deterioration of colitic symptoms, severe hypertension and enhanced mucosal permeabilities. Treatment with AG and SZ but not MG-341 attenuated the increases in ileal and colonic mucosal permeabilities. AG, L-NAME and SZ significantly attenuated the increases in the MPO activity in the distal colon, while MG-341 attenuated the MPO activity only in the proximal colon. We found that both AG and L-NAME but not SZ nor MG-341 significantly attenuated the increased plasma NO2-/NO3- levels. These results suggested that (1) the selective inhibition of iNOS may be more proper in order to manage the intestinal inflammation in the B27 rats, and (2) the granulocyte recruitment into the distal colon in this model may be regulated by NO-dependent and -independent pathways. Addnl. studies will be required to determine the therapeutic effects of proteasome inhibitor in this model of chronic colitis.
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(response; therapeutic effects of nitric oxide synthase inhibitors, sulfasalazine or the proteasome inhibitor MG-341 on chronic intestinal and colonic inflammation developed in HLA-B27 transgenic rats)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 15 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:595348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:225828
TITLE: Methods of diagnosis and triage using cell activation measures
INVENTOR(S): Stoughton, Roland B.; Schmid-Schonbein, Geert W.; Hugli, Tony E.; Kistler, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cell Activation, Inc., USA; The Regents of the University of California; The Scripps Research Institute

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 184 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9946367	A2	19990916	WO 1999-US5247	19990311 <--
WO 9946367	A3	19991209		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003190368	A1	20031009	US 1998-38894	19980311
CA 2322618	A1	19990916	CA 1999-2322618	19990311 <--
AU 9931829	A	19990927	AU 1999-31829	19990311 <--
EP 1062323	A2	20001227	EP 1999-913843	19990311 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002505874	T	20020226	JP 2000-535734	19990311

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-38894	A2	19980311
WO 1999-US5247	W	19990311

AB Diagnostic methods that rely on the use of one or more assays that assess cellular activation are provided. The assays are performed on whole blood or leukocytes (neutrophils), and indicate individually or in combination the level of cardiovascular cell activation, which is pivotal in many chronic and acute disease states. These results of the assays are used within a clin. framework to support therapeutic decisions such as: further testing for infectious agents, anti-oxidant or anti-adhesion therapy, postponement and optimal re-scheduling of high-risk surgeries, classifying susceptibility to and progression rates of chronic disease such as diabetes, organ rejection, atherogenesis, and venous insufficiency; extreme interventions in trauma cases of particularly high risk and activation-lowering therapies. Also provided is composition derived from a pancreatic homogenate that contains circulating cell activating factors, which can serve as targets for drug screening to identify drug candidates for use in activation lowering therapies. Methods for lowering cell activation by administering protease inhibitors, particularly serine protease inhibitors, are also provided. Kits for performing the methods are also provided.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(methods of diagnosis and triage using cell activation measures)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 16 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:231552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:249107
TITLE: System and method for measuring hydrogen peroxide levels in a fluid and method for assessing oxidative stress
INVENTOR(S): Lacy, Fred; Schmid-Schonbein, Geert W.; Gough, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9915891	A1	19990401	WO 1998-US19013	19980914 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9894805	A	19990412	AU 1998-94805	19980914 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-60010P P	19970925
			WO 1998-US19013 W	19980914

AB The detection system includes a pair of electrochem. hydrogen peroxide sensors, each sensor having working, counter and reference electrodes. A bias voltage is applied to maintain a voltage difference between the working and reference electrodes. A sample aliquot of fluid was treated with either sodium azide or catalase. The sensors are placed in containers containing sufficient amts. of treated fluid to cover the active portions of the electrodes. The output current of each sensor is amplified, and the resulting amplified signals are combined and subtracted to provide a signal which is representative of the level of hydrogen peroxide in the fluid. In a method for assessing oxidative stress, including that related to essential hypertension, the detection system is used to determine a representative level of hydrogen peroxide in blood plasma drawn from a test subject. The level of hydrogen peroxide is directly related to the level of reactive oxygen species in the plasma, and can be used as an accurate predictor of risk for essential hypertension or other conditions related to oxidative stress. Blood plasma samples of normotensive subjects and patients with essential hypertension were analyzed by the system. When hypertensives were compared with family history neg. normotensives, it was found that the hypertensive group had a higher mean arterial pressure by 23% as well as higher levels of plasma hydrogen peroxide by 48% over the normotensive control.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(stabilizer for inhibiting blood catalase and; system and method for measuring hydrogen peroxide levels in fluids and method for assessing oxidative stress)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 17 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:296100
TITLE: Improved linkage map and thirty new microsatellite markers for rat Chromosome 10
AUTHOR(S): Dukhanina, Oksana I.; Sverdlov, Vladimir E.; Hoebee, Barbara; Rapp, John P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology and Molecular Medicine, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, OH, 43614-5804, USA
SOURCE: Mammalian Genome (1999), 10(1), 26-29
CODEN: MAMGEC; ISSN: 0938-8990

PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag New York Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An improved linkage map for rat Chromosome (Chr) 10 with two F2 populations was constructed. Thirty new microsatellite markers were generated from a Chr 10-specific, small-insert genomic library and mapped to rat Chr 10. Among them were the rat homologs for the mouse gene for light and heavy chains of myeloperoxidase and human neurofibromatosis 1. Eight newly generated markers (D10Mco62, D10Mco63, D10Mco64, D10Mco65, D10Mco67, D10Mco68, D10Mco70, and D10Mco74) were mapped to the region of the rat Chr 10 blood pressure QTL. The availability of such markers may be instrumental in the search for genes responsible for the hypertension.
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (light and heavy chains; improved linkage map and thirty new microsatellite markers for rat chromosome 10: microsatellite sequence similar to intron 7 of light and heavy chains of myeloperoxidase)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 18 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:313962 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:38295
TITLE: New competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for determination of metallothionein in tissue and sera
AUTHOR(S): Apostolova, Margarita; Nachev, Choudomir; Koleva, Milena; Bontchev, Panayot R.; Kehaiov, Ivan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Medical Academy, Sofia, 1431, Bulg.
SOURCE: Talanta (1998), 46(2), 325-333
CODEN: TLNTA2; ISSN: 0039-9140
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Very little information is available concerning the relationship between metallothionein (MT) and diseases in humans. Several methods to measure MT levels exist but many of these assays are not sensitive to measure MT in human sera. A new sensitive competitive ELISA system has been developed using MT labeled with horseradish peroxidase as a conjugate and high-titer polyclonal antibodies obtained from rabbit IgG for MT determination in human sera. The cELISA proposed here permits a reliable determination of MT in the range 10-2 000 000 pg ml-1. The method was compared with Cd-hem assay and showed good agreement of results. The recovery of the assay was determined by spiking rat MT into rat and human sera, and comparing it with spiked diluent controls. The overall recoveries of the added MT were 101% for rat sera and 89% for human sera. The variation within-assay and between assay were 3 and 6%, resp. A significant difference ($P < 0.001$) was found between the MT-level in human sera from patient with essential hypertension (646±223 ng ml-1, n = 90) and normotensive subjects (21±18 ng ml-1, n = 236). A correlation between arterial hypertension and MT-level seems possible. A very sensitive new cELISA method was presented for determination of MT in sera and tissues. It enables investigation of possible correlations between sera MT-concentration and certain diseases.
IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses) (horseradish; new competitive ELISA for determination of metallothionein in

tissue and sera)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 19 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:231271 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:253811
TITLE: Expression constructs for the manufacture of therapeutic proteins as fusion products cleavable by proteinases manufactured by diseased tissues
INVENTOR(S): Heidtmann, Hans Heinrich; Mueller, Rolf; Sedlacek, Hans-Harald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger., 28 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19701141	C1	19980409	DE 1997-19701141	19970116 <--
CN 1192473	A	19980909	CN 1998-103791	19980114 <--
EP 859058	A2	19980819	EP 1998-100632	19980115 <--
EP 859058	A3	20030528		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
HU 9800075	A2	19981028	HU 1998-75	19980115 <--
RU 2204414	C2	20030520	RU 1998-100678	19980115
CA 2227159	A1	19980716	CA 1998-2227159	19980116 <--
AU 9852107	A	19980723	AU 1998-52107	19980116 <--
AU 738717	B2	20010927		
JP 10210973	A	19980811	JP 1998-6589	19980116 <--
BR 9800341	A	19990629	BR 1998-341	19980116 <--
US 6080575	A	20000627	US 1998-8308	19980116 <--
US 6670147	B1	20031230	US 1999-256237	19990224
US 2004110682	A1	20040610	US 2003-638537	20030812

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 1997-19701141 A 19970116
US 1998-8308 A3 19980116
US 1999-256237 A3 19990224

AB A method of manufacturing therapeutically useful proteins as fusion products that can be cleaved and activated in situ by proteinases secreted by diseased or damaged tissue is described. The therapeutic protein is manufactured as a fusion protein with a protein that inhibits its therapeutic action with the two moieties connected by a peptide that is a substrate for a proteinase that is present at increased levels in the diseased tissue. The expression constructs may use tissue-specific promoters to drive expression of the chimeric gene and further increase the specificity of the treatment.

IT 9003-99-0D, Peroxidase, fusion products
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(in situ proteolytic activation of; expression constructs for manufacture of therapeutic proteins as fusion products cleavable by proteinases manufactured by diseased tissues)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 20 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:197390 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:253008
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and methods using alcohols and analogs thereof for regulation of melanin content and treatment of skin and other diseases
INVENTOR(S): Brown, David A.; Khorlin, Alexander A.; Lesiak, Krystyna; Ren, Wu Yun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Codon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 9811882	A1	19980326	WO 1997-US16642		19970918	<--
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM						
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG						
CA 2266496	A1	19980326	CA 1997-2266496		19970918	<--
AU 9745842	A	19980414	AU 1997-45842		19970918	<--
AU 740783	B2	20011115				
US 5990177	A	19991123	US 1997-933144		19970918	<--
EP 957903	A1	19991124	EP 1997-944319		19970918	<--
EP 957903	B1	20050810				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI						
US 6110975	A	20000829	US 1997-933145		19970918	<--
AT 301459	T	20050815	AT 1997-944319		19970918	
ES 2245465	T3	20060101	ES 1997-944319		19970918	
WO 9855085	A1	19981210	WO 1998-US5346		19980318	<--
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM						
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG						
AU 9865659	A	19981221	AU 1998-65659		19980318	<--
US 6214888	B1	20010410	US 1998-86547		19980528	<--
US 6290937	B1	20010918	US 1998-85917		19980528	<--
US 2002141952	A1	20021003				
US 6623724	B2	20030923				
US 2004067209	A1	20040408	US 2003-667630		20030922	
US 6955804	B2	20051018				
US 2006120976	A1	20060608	US 2005-251217		20051014	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-26577P	P	19960918	
			US 1997-35947P	P	19970121	
			US 1997-36863P	P	19970204	
			US 1997-48597P	P	19970604	
			US 1997-933143	B2	19970918	
			WO 1997-US16642	W	19970918	
			WO 1998-US5346	W	19980318	
			US 1998-85917	A1	19980528	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:253008

AB Disclosed are methods and compns. for regulating the melanin content of mammalian melanocytes; regulating pigmentation in mammalian skin, hair, wool or fur; treating or preventing various skin and proliferative disorders; increasing the differentiation of mammalian neuronal cells for purposes of treating neurodegenerative diseases or nerve damage; and stimulating cellular nitric oxide (NO) synthesis, cyclic guanosine monophosphate levels (cGMP), and protein kinase G (PKG) activity for purposes of treating diseases mediated by deficiencies in the NO/cGMP/PKG signal transduction pathway; by administration of various compds., including alcs., diols and/or triols and their analogs.

IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alcs. and analogs for regulation of melanin content and treatment of skin and other diseases)

RN 9002-10-2 CAPLUS

CN Oxygenase, monophenol mono- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 21 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:107525 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:151918

TITLE: Morphological and phytochemical investigations on Crataegus curvisepala and Crataegus oxyacantha

AUTHOR(S): Ghassemi Dehkordi, N.; Ghannadi, A. R.; Mohtaj, F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Phamacognosy Department, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

SOURCE: Daru, Journal of the School of Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services (1996), 6(1&2), 25-36 Persian
CODEN: DJPSFS

PUBLISHER: Tehran University of Medical Sciences, School of Pharmacy

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Persian

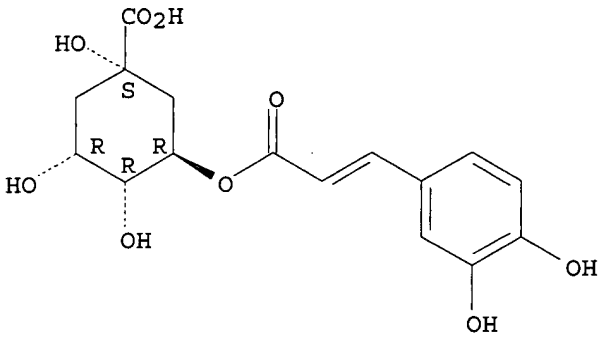
AB Several species of the genus Crataegus have been used for treatment of hypertension and certain cardiac disorders. In this study, C. curvisepala was examined botanically and phytochem. in comparison to C. oxyacantha. Morphol. and microscopic characteristics of C. curvisepala were examined and some differences were notes from C. oxyacantha. By means of TLC, rutin, hyperoside and chlorogenic acid were identified in these plants.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(morphol. and phytochem. investigations of Crataegus curvisepala and Crataegus oxyancantha)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



L26 ANSWER 22 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:600476 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:253196
TITLE: Use of (E)-1-(4-(2-alkylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenylbut-1-enes for inhibiting pathological conditions
INVENTOR(S): Maclean, David Burton; Thompson, David Duane
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 792640	A2	19970903	EP 1997-301149		19970221 <--
EP 792640	A3	19980708			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE					
US 5985932	A	19991116	US 1997-804346		19970221 <--
CA 2198571	A1	19970828	CA 1997-2198571		19970226 <--
AU 9714956	A	19970904	AU 1997-14956		19970226 <--
AU 707455	B2	19990708			
ZA 9701710	A	19980827	ZA 1997-1710		19970227 <--
CN 1165651	A	19971126	CN 1997-103416		19970228 <--
JP 09328421	A	19971222	JP 1997-45616		19970228 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-12401P	P	19960228
			US 1996-12402P	P	19960228
			US 1996-12403P	P	19960228
			US 1996-12404P	P	19960228
			US 1996-12410P	P	19960228
			US 1996-12411P	P	19960228

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:253196
AB (E)-1-(4-(2-alkylaminoethoxy)phenyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenylbut-1-enes are used for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting a condition selected from pathol. conditions related to organ systems which respond to estrogen agonists, uterine fibrosis, myeloperoxidase activity, autoimmune diseases, reperfusion damage in ischemic myocardium, and the symptoms of premenstrual syndrome. An example compound is droloxifene and a number of pharmaceutical formulations were given.
IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of; (alkylaminoethoxyphenyl)(hydroxyphenyl)phenylbutenes for inhibiting pathol. conditions)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 23 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:475087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:113366
TITLE: Calcium mineral-based biodegradable microparticles
INVENTOR(S): Nuwayser, Elie S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotek, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5648097	A	19970715	US 1995-538635	19951004 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-538635	19951004

AB A novel method of producing biodegradable microparticles is disclosed. Inorg. calcium salts are mixed with water to form a slurry. The slurry is then added to an oil bath which is then mixed to form an emulsion. The mixing continues for a period of time sufficient to form hardened microparticles. The hardened microparticles are then retrieved and characterized. Biol. active agents may be added to the slurry prior to emulsification, or they may be added to the hardened microparticles after production The microparticles may be injected into a human being whereby they act as controlled-release drug delivery vehicles. Calcium sulfate hemihydrate (prepared by heating calcium sulfate dihydrate at 130° for 4 h) 10, butyrylcholinesterase 1 g, and water 8 mL were mixed to make a slurry which was then poured into 400 mL of corn oil at room temperature and mixed with a propeller speed of 2200 rpm for 30 min. The speed was reduced to 1200 rpm for an addnl. 30 min then the microparticles were isolated, washed, and dried.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium mineral-based biodegradable microparticles)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 24 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:464446 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:134146
TITLE: LTB4-induced accumulation of neutrophils in the lung plays a role in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertension
AUTHOR(S): Tabata, Toshiharu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Dev., Aging Cancer, Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980-77, Japan
SOURCE: Karei Igaku Kenkyusho Zasshi (1997), 48(3/4), 147-159
CODEN: KIKZEP; ISSN: 1340-3397
PUBLISHER: Tohoku Daigaku Karei Igaku Kenkyusho Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Monocrotaline (MCT) causes lung inflammation and chronic pulmonary hypertension associated with lung vascular remodeling in rats. We hypothesized that leukotriene B4 (LTB4)-induced accumulation of neutrophils in the lung plays a role in MCT-induced lung disease, and therefore measured LTB4 and myeloperoxidase (MPO) levels in the lung tissue of MCT-treated rats at first. Next, we examined the effect of either specific LTB4 receptor antagonists (ONO4057 or SM15178) or neutropenia (induced by vinblastine sulfate or monoclonal antineutrophils antibody

(RP-3)) on the development of pulmonary hypertension induced by MCT. Lung LTB4 and MPO levels increased at 3 days after MCT injection. In the ONO4057 or Vinblastine treated MCT rats, lung MPO levels were significantly lower than those of MCT-treated rats. At 3 wk after MCT injection, it had caused increases in mean pulmonary arterial pressure, the ratio of right ventricular weight to left ventricle + septum weight (RV/[LV + S]), and the media wall thickness of the muscular arteries of the lung. Treatment with ONO4057 or SM15178, either for 3 wk or during the first week after MCT injection, significantly ameliorated these structural changes. Also, neutropenic rats (induced by either Vinblastine or RP-3) showed significantly lower pulmonary arterial pressure, RV/(LV + S) ratio and the media wall thickness when compared with those of non-treated MCT rats. These results indicate that these LTB4 antagonists inhibited the development of pulmonary hypertension induced by MCT and suggest a role for neutrophils accumulated in the lung tissue in the inflammatory process that contributes to the development of pulmonary hypertension of MCT treated rats.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(LTB4-induced accumulation of neutrophils in lung role in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary hypertension)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 25 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:194106 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:262555
TITLE: Protective role of synthetic sialylated oligosaccharide in sepsis-induced acute lung injury
AUTHOR(S): Ridings, Philip C.; Holloway, Sharon; Bloomfield, Geoffrey L.; Phillips, M. L.; Fisher, Bernard J.; Blocher, Charles R.; Sugerman, Harvey J.; Fowler, Alpha A., III
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Physiology (1997), 82(2), 644-651
CODEN: JAPHEV; ISSN: 8750-7587
PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Proper engagement of leukocyte and endothelial cell selectins with their counterreceptors is an initial step in neutrophil trafficking to sites of inflammation. Certain fucosylated carbohydrate determinants such as sialyl Lewis-x are proposed to act as these counterreceptors. We studied the effects of a synthetic sialyl Lewis-x analog, CY-1503, on the course of hemodynamic derangements and acute lung injury during exptl. gram-neg. sepsis. Anesthetized ventilated swine were made septic with an infusion of live Pseudomonas aeruginosa. A treatment group received an initial bolus of CY-1503 (60 mg/kg) before sepsis, followed by continuous infusion of CY-1503 (12 mg· kg-1· h-1). Treatment with CY-1503 did not prevent the development of pulmonary hypertension, systemic hypotension, decline in cardiac output, or severe neutropenia. However, CY-1503 significantly attenuated lung injury, demonstrated by decreased bronchoalveolar lavage protein content and neutrophil influx, lowered lung myeloperoxidase activity, and improved arterial oxygenation. Neutrophils from septic and CY-1503 animals showed significant activation, reflected by upregulated CD18 expression and priming for oxidant burst compared with control animals. This study suggests blockade of selection interactions as a potential therapeutic intervention in sepsis-induced lung injury.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(protective role of synthetic sialylated oligosaccharide in sepsis-induced acute lung injury)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 26 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:165206 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:154428
TITLE: Process for the identification of proteolytic activities and/or inhibitors thereof
INVENTOR(S): Fassina, Giorgio; Corti, Angelo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tecnogen S.C.P.A., Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 751225	A1	19970102	EP 1996-114931		19911014 <--
EP 751225	B1	20010328			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
EP 481930	A2	19920422	EP 1991-830428		19911014 <--
EP 481930	A3	19930630			
EP 481930	B1	19970618			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
AT 154609	T	19970715	AT 1991-830428		19911014 <--
AT 200107	T	20010415	AT 1996-114931		19911014 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1990-48365	A	19901015
			IT 1991-RM261	A	19910415
			EP 1991-830428	A3	19911014
			IT 1991-RO261		19910415

AB This invention relates to a process for the identification of proteolytic activities or of activities that inhibit proteolytic activities, particularly of endothelin and/or of TNF, especially in biol. fluids, fermentation broths, conditioned culture soils, cell exts., and plant exts. As an example, the process can use a fragment of proendothelin as substrate as well as a ligand comprising amino acid sequences that are hydropathically complementary to the fragment of proendothelin.
IT 9003-99-0D, Peroxidase, streptavidin conjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(determination of proendothelin- and TNF-specific proteolytic activities and their inhibitors)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 27 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:121111 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:135587
TITLE: Extraction of red pigments from apples as antihypertensives, allergy inhibitors, antioxidants, anticaries agents and deodorants
INVENTOR(S): Tanabe, Masayuki; Kanda, Tomomasa; Yanagida, Akiro; Shimoda, Shunji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nikka Whisky, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08319433	A	19961203	JP 1995-130327	19950529 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-130327 19950529

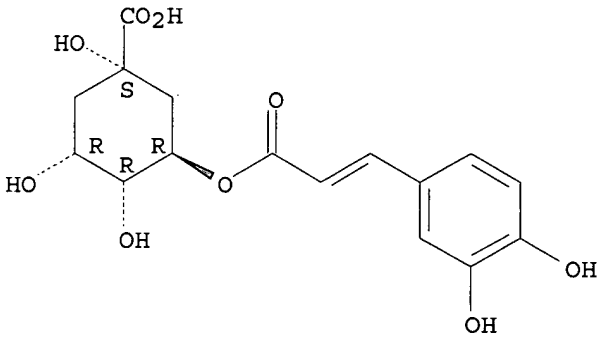
AB Red pigments [anthocyan pigments; polyphenols] are extracted from apples for use as antihypertensives, allergy inhibitors, antioxidants, anticaries agents and deodorants (halitosis inhibitors). In vitro expts. indicated that the red pigments inhibited the histamine release from cultured RBL-2H3 cells, indicating antiallergy activity.

IT 327-97-9P, Chlorogenic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(extraction of red pigments from apples as antihypertensives, allergy inhibitors, antioxidants, anticaries agents and deodorants)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



L26 ANSWER 28 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:565344 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:244617
TITLE: Allopurinol reduces bacterial translocation, intestinal mucosal lipid peroxidation, and neutrophil-derived myeloperoxidase activity in chronic portal hypertensive and common bile duct-ligated growing rats
AUTHOR(S): Schimpl, Gunther; Pesendorfer, Patricia; Steinwender, Gerhard; Feierl, Gerhard; Ratschek, Manfred; Hollwarth, Michael E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Graz, A-8036, Austria
SOURCE: Pediatric Research (1996), 40(3), 422-428
CODEN: PEREBL; ISSN: 0031-3998
PUBLISHER: Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial translocation (BT) from the gastrointestinal tract has been thought to play a role in the pathogenesis of septic complications in

patients with chronic portal hypertension (PH) and obstructive jaundice. The purpose of this study was to investigate the incidence of BT and to assess the role of intestinal mucosal malondialdehyde (MDA) levels as an indicator of lipid peroxidn. and polymorphonuclear neutrophil-derived myeloperoxidase (MPO) in chronic portal hypertensive and common bile duct-ligated rats. Twenty male rats were subjected to sham laparotomy (SL), 20 rats to calibrated portal vein constriction (PH), 20 rats to common bile duct ligation (CBDL), and 10 rats served as a nonoperated control group (NOP). After 4 wk, 10 animals of each operated group received 50 mg/kg allopurinol i.p., at 24 h, and again 2 h prior to estimation of BT, intestinal mucosal MDA, and MPO activities. In the NOP and SL groups, BT to the mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) and spleen was present. In PH and in CBDL rats, BT to liver, portal vein, peritoneum, and caval vein occurred. Allopurinol treatment attenuated the frequence of BT in PH and decreased BT in CBDL rats significantly ($p < 0.05$). Ileal mucosal MDA levels (nanomoles/g) in untreated rats increased from 45,1 ± 7.9 in SL to 98.2 ± 9.1 in PH and to 102.2 ± 11 in CBDL rats ($p < 0.01$). In the allopurinol groups the increase of MDA to 49.1 ± 1.3 in PH, and 66.2 ± 2.2 in CBDL was significantly lower ($p < 0.01$). MPO activity (units/g) in the ileal mucosa increased in untreated rats from 319 ± 129 after SL to 866 ± 104 after PH and to 1016 ± 104 after CBDL ($p < 0.01$). Allopurinol significantly attenuated MPO activity to 369 ± 44 in PH, and to 372 ± 60 in CBDL animals ($p < 0.01$). In PH and CBDL rats significant BT, intestinal mucosal lipid peroxidn., and polymorphonuclear neutrophil-derived MPO activity occurred. Allopurinol reduced BT and improved intestinal mucosal MDA and MPO activities, suggesting that there might be an association between BT and intestinal mucosal lipid peroxidn.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(neutrophil; allopurinol reduces bacterial translocation, intestinal mucosal lipid peroxidn., and neutrophil-derived myeloperoxidase activity in chronic portal hypertension and common bile duct ligation)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 29 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:493848 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:184971
TITLE: Allopurinol and glutamine attenuate bacterial translocation in chronic portal hypertensive and common bile duct-ligated growing rats
AUTHOR(S): Schimpl, G.; Pesendorfer, P.; Steinwender, G.; Feierl, G.; Ratschek, M.; Hollwarth, M. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Graz, Graz, A-8036, Austria
SOURCE: Gut (1996), 39(1), 48-53
CODEN: GUTTAK; ISSN: 0017-5749
PUBLISHER: BMJ Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Spontaneous bacterial infections and septicemia result in morbidity and mortality in patients with portal hypertension and obstructive jaundice. The aim of this study in rats was to investigate the incidence of bacterial translocation in portal hypertension and obstructive jaundice, and to evaluate the effects of allopurinol and glutamine. Rats were subjected to sham laparotomy (SL), portal hypertension (PH) by calibrated stenosis of the portal vein, and common bile duct ligation (CBDL). Animals of each group were either treated with allopurinol (50 mg/kg twice a week), glutamine (1 g/kg/d), and allopurinol and glutamine. After four weeks, significant bacterial translocation in the untreated PH and CBDL rats occurred. Intestinal

mucosal malondialdehyde concns. (MDA), as an indicator for lipid peroxidn., and myeloperoxidase activity (MPO) released from activated neutrophils were also significantly increased ($p<0.01$). Allopurinol and glutamine in PH and CBDL rats improved bacterial translocation, and decreased MDA and MPO values ($p<0\Sigma01$). In conclusion, in PH and CBDL rats significant bacterial translocation, ileal mucosal lipid peroxidn., and neutrophil derived MPO activity occurred. Allopurinol and glutamine significantly reduced bacterial translocation, as well as ileal mucosal MDA and MPO activities.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(neutrophil-derived myeloperoxidase; allopurinol and glutamine attenuation of bacterial translocation in chronic portal hypertensive and common bile duct-ligated growing rats)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 30 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:336393 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:19009
TITLE: Solid delivery systems for controlled release of molecules incorporated therein
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph; Colaco, Camilo; Jerrow, Mohamed Abdel Zahra; Blair, Julian Alexander; Kampinga, Jaap; Wardell, James Lewis; Duffy, John Alistair
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9603978	A1	19960215	WO 1995-GB1861	19950804 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6290991	B1	20010918	US 1994-349029	19941202 <--
CA 2197982	A1	19960215	CA 1995-2197982	19950804 <--
AU 9531851	A	19960304	AU 1995-31851	19950804 <--
AU 688557	B2	19980312		
EP 773781	A1	19970521	EP 1995-927856	19950804 <--
EP 773781	B1	20031022		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10503769	T	19980407	JP 1995-506345	19950804 <--
HU 77777	A2	19980828	HU 1998-694	19950804 <--
CN 1204959	A	19990113	CN 1995-195496	19950804 <--
EP 1138319	A2	20011004	EP 2001-116637	19950804 <--
EP 1138319	A3	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV				
EP 1138337	A2	20011004	EP 2001-116638	19950804 <--
EP 1138337	A3	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV				

RU 2177785	C2	20020110	RU 1997-103529		19950804
EE 3593	B1	20020215	EE 1997-62		19950804
PL 184068	B1	20020830	PL 1995-318898		19950804
SK 283026	B6	20030204	SK 1997-277		19950804
AT 252373	T	20031115	AT 1995-927856		19950804
PT 773781	T	20040331	PT 1995-927856		19950804
ES 2208687	T3	20040616	ES 1995-927856		19950804
EP 1516615	A2	20050323	EP 2004-29125		19950804
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE					
CZ 297431	B6	20061213	CZ 1997-476		19950804
FI 9700867	A	19970408	FI 1997-867		19970228 <--
NO 9701688	A	19970411	NO 1997-1688		19970411 <--
AU 9871864	A	19980820	AU 1998-71864		19980612 <--
AU 707605	B2	19990715			
US 6331310	B1	20011218	US 2000-628380		20000801 <--
US 2001038858	A1	20011108	US 2001-755737		20010105 <--
US 6586006	B2	20030701			
US 2002012687	A1	20020131	US 2001-945180		20010831
US 6565871	B2	20030520			
US 2003054040	A1	20030320	US 2002-280468		20021025
US 6811792	B2	20041102			
US 2003147961	A1	20030807	US 2003-376136		20030227
US 6893657	B2	20050517			
US 2004052825	A1	20040318	US 2003-652212		20030829
US 7056495	B2	20060606			
US 2004219206	A1	20041104	US 2004-857100		20040528
US 2005276845	A1	20051215	US 2005-134573		20050520
US 2005276846	A1	20051215	US 2005-134700		20050520
US 2005276759	A1	20051215	US 2005-134701		20050520
JP 2006056898	A	20060302	JP 2005-284596		20050929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1994-15810	A	19940804
			US 1994-349029	A	19941202
			EP 1995-927856	A3	19950804
			JP 1996-506345	A3	19950804
			WO 1995-GB1861	W	19950804
			US 1997-500877	B1	19970818
			US 2000-628380	A1	20000801
			EP 2001-116638	A3	20010713
			US 2001-945180	A1	20010831
			US 2003-376136	A1	20030227
			US 2003-652212	A1	20030829

AB Solid dosage delivery systems suitable for delivery of bioactive materials s.c., intradermal, i.m., and i.v. are disclosed. The delivery systems comprise a vitreous vehicle, e.g. polyol, loaded with the guest substance and capable of releasing the guest substance in situ at various controlled rates. Microparticles were prepared by spray drying a solution of 0.39 M trehalose, 0.14 M calcium lactate and 0.5% MB9. This particles were coated by addition of a saturated solution of zinc palmitate in toluene and cooling at 60-30°. The particles were then filtered under vacuum to remove excess zinc palmitate, washed with acetone, and air-dried. The resulting powder remained unwetted in water for ≥ 3 days and released MB9 slowly into the water.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release solid delivery systems comprising polyols)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 31 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:166955 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:257280

TITLE: Characteristics of renal tubular atrophy in experimental renovascular hypertension: a model of kidney hibernation
AUTHOR(S): Groene, H.-J.; Warnecke, E.; Olbricht, C. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinisches Zentrum fur Pathologie, Universitat Marburg, Marburg/Lahn, D-35043, Germany
SOURCE: Nephron (1996), 72(2), 243-52
CODEN: NPRNAY; ISSN: 0028-2766
PUBLISHER: Karger
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The inability to sep. irreversible lesions of tubular epithelia from reversible tubular atrophy constitutes a major problem in histopathol. and in decisions for revascularization of shrunken kidneys with renal artery stenosis. To characterize reversible tubular atrophy ("kidney hibernation") the authors studied the physiol. and biochem. parameters and morphol. including histochem. in rat kidneys made atrophic by renal artery stenosis and treatment with the angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, enalapril. Renal artery stenosis was induced by a 0.2-mm clip around the left renal artery. Following 7 wk of clipping and 2 concomitant weeks of enalapril treatment, the kidney length decreased from 17.8 to 13.7 mm. Renal blood flow and glomerular filtration rate decreased to 39% and to approx. 3% of control values, resp. The activities of the intracellular proteolytic enzymes cathepsin B and L and of Na-K-ATPase in microdissected proximal tubular segments decreased to values below 50 and 10%, resp. All changes were significant. Histochem. staining for ATPase activity in the distal tubule segments remained unchanged. Tubular cells were atrophic but not necrotic. Histochem. staining of alkaline phosphatase in the tubular brush border and of acid phosphatase and peroxidase in lysosomes was greatly reduced. All observed changes were reversible within 2-3 wk following removal of the clip and withdrawal of enalapril either with or without contralateral nephrectomy. Thus, a form of kidney hibernation with readily reversible tubular atrophy has been described. Based on this description it may be possible in consecutive expts. to differentiate between reversible and irreversible tubular atrophy.

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(enzymic characteristics of renal tubular atrophy (kidney hibernation) in renovascular hypertension)

RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 32 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:90279 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:142540
TITLE: Properties of circulating leukocytes in spontaneously hypertensive rats
AUTHOR(S): Shen, K.; Sung, K.-L. P.; Whittemore, D. E.; DeLano, F. A.; Zweifach, B. W.; Schmid-Schoenbein, G. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Bioengineering, Univ. California, San Diego, CA, 92093-0412, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry and Cell Biology (1995), 73(7 & 8), 491-500
CODEN: BCBIEQ; ISSN: 0829-8211
PUBLISHER: National Research Council of Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The factors responsible for predisposition to progressive organ injury and vascular complications in arterial hypertension are uncertain. Recent evidence shows that leukocytes participate in cardiovascular conditions for which hypertension is a risk factor. Therefore,

there is a need to define the properties of circulating leukocytes in hypertensives. There are about twice as many circulating leukocytes in spontaneous hypertensive rats (SHRs) compared with their normotensive controls, the Wistar-Kyoto rats (WKYs). The SHR neutrophils are viscoelastic and similar to neutrophils in WKYs but exhibit lower deformability in short-term elastic deformation. Mature SHRs have elevated levels of spontaneous pseudopod formation. Mild stimulation with N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe or platelet-activating factor (10-8 M) results in a significantly enhanced level of neutrophil pseudopod formation in SHRs but not in WKYs. SHRs exhibit higher levels of spontaneous superoxide formation. Alkaline phosphatase content of individual circulating neutrophils in SHRs is on average lower while plasma levels of alkaline phosphatase in the same samples are elevated in the SHRs. Spontaneous degranulation of SHR neutrophils is also detectable with myeloperoxidase measurements. Such activity of circulating leukocytes poses a significant risk for vascular cytotoxicity in the hypertensive rats.

IT 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(myelo-; properties of circulating leukocytes in spontaneously hypertensive rats)
RN 9003-99-0 CAPLUS
CN Peroxidase (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L26 ANSWER 33 OF 57 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:731707 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:123135
TITLE: Extraction of fruit polyphenols and their uses as antioxidant, hypotensive, antimutagenic agent, antiallergic agent and anticariogenic agent.
INVENTOR(S): Tanabe, Masayuki; Kanda, Tomomasa; Yanagida, Akio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nikka Whisky Distilling Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
EP 657169	A1	19950614	EP 1994-401669		19940720	<--
R: AT, BE, DE, FR, GB, IT						
CA 2128293	A1	19950607	CA 1994-2128293		19940718	<--
CA 2128293	C	20020903				
AU 9468996	A	19941013	AU 1994-68996		19940809	<--
AU 683892	B2	19971127				
CN 1121924	A	19960508	CN 1994-115048		19940818	<--
CN 1051089	B	20000405				
JP 07285876	A	19951031	JP 1994-300578		19941205	<--
JP 3521155	B2	20040419				
JP 2002047196	A	20020212	JP 2001-190347		19941205	
US 5932623	A	19990803	US 1995-555729		19951109	<--
JP 08259453	A	19961008	JP 1996-86859		19960409	<--
US 5994413	A	19991130	US 1997-784546		19970121	<--
JP 2005179373	A	20050707	JP 2005-29863		20050204	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-305632	A	19931206	
			JP 1994-24435	A	19940222	
			US 1994-278080	B3	19940720	
			JP 1994-300578	A3	19941205	
			JP 2001-190347	A3	19941205	

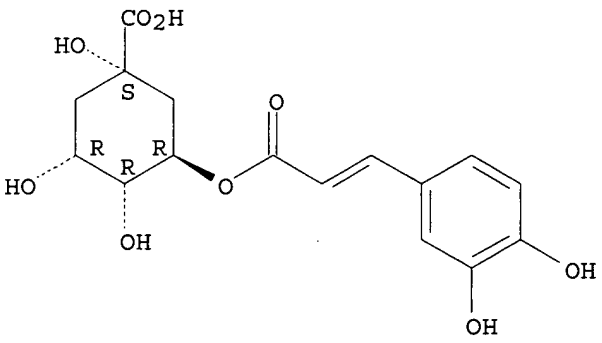
AB The present invention provides a fruit polyphenol obtained by subjecting unripe fruits of Rosaceae to pressing and/or extraction and then purifying the resulting juice or extract and its uses as antioxidant, hypotensive, antimutagenic agent, antiallergic agent and anticariogenic agent. The fruit polyphenol has various physiol. activities, e.g., antioxidant, an ACE-inhibiting, hyaluronidase-inhibiting and GTase-inhibiting activities. Thus, polyphenols were obtained by crushing unripe apples, while adding an appropriate amount of SO2 and pressing using an oil press. Further, the addition of an enzyme followed by centrifugation or filtration and column chromatog. gave polyphenol powder products. The antimutagenic activity of the polyphenol was demonstrated by using Salmonella typhimurium.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(fruit polyphenols as pharmaceuticals)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



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NEWS 13	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 14	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 15	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 16	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
NEWS 17	DEC 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 18	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 19	JAN 16	CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 20	JAN 16	IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 21	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 22	JAN 22	CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 23	JAN 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 24	JAN 29	PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 25	JAN 29	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

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100.0% PROCESSED 73218 ITERATIONS 10469 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

L2 10469 SEA SSS FUL L1

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L3        15930 L2

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            104 HYPERTENSIONS
          83830 HYPERTENSION
                  (HYPERTENSION OR HYPERTENSIONS)
        3972522 HIGH
            591 HIGHS
        3972854 HIGH
                  (HIGH OR HIGHS)
        1287475 BLOOD
           1248 BLOODS
        1287616 BLOOD
                  (BLOOD OR BLOODS)
        1226951 PRESSURE
         176764 PRESSURES
        1293696 PRESSURE
                  (PRESSURE OR PRESSURES)
           2360 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
                  (HIGH(W)BLOOD(W)PRESSURE)
          27417 ANTIHYPERTENSIVE
          30815 ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
          38363 ANTIHYPERTENSIVE
                  (ANTIHYPERTENSIVE OR ANTIHYPERTENSIVES)
          38094 HYPERTENSIVE
           2167 HYPERTENSIVES
          38887 HYPERTENSIVE
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        4811583 ACID
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=> d ibib abs 1-98 hitstr

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 98  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:328632  CAPLUS
TITLE:                   Study on NO-donating antihypertensive agents
                         I. synthesis and antihypertensive activity
                         of C-3 nitrate or furoxan substituted benzopyrans
AUTHOR(S):               Xu, Xin; Zhang, Yihua; Peng, Sixun; Ji, Hui; Li,
                         Yongqi
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Center of Drug Discovery, China Pharmaceutical
                         University, Nanjing, 210009, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:                  Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue Xuebao (2005), 36(6), 488-495
                         CODEN: ZHYXE9; ISSN: 1000-5048
PUBLISHER:               Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                Chinese
AB   The synthesis and antihypertensive activity of NO-donating
     benzopyran compds. were studied to search for novel
     antihypertensive agents with better efficacy and fewer
     side-effects. Sixteen novel compds. were synthesized by coupling of organic
     nitrate and furoxan with trans-4-(acetyloxy)-3,4-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2,2-
     dimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-6-carbonitrile and succinic acid. The inhibition
     of the target compds. on KCl-induced contraction of aortic strips and the
     effects on systolic aortic pressure (SAP) and diastolic aortic pressure
     (DAP) of the spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) were
     measured. The amount of NO released in vitro of the compds. was also
determined
     by Griess method. The preliminary pharmacol. testings showed that most of
     the target compds. inhibited the KCl-induced contraction to some extent.
     Among them, butanedioic acid 4-acetoxy-6-cyano-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-
     benzopyran-3-yl 4-(3-phenylsulfonyl-5-oxido-1,2,5-oxadiazol-4-yloxy)butyl
     ester decreased SAP (15.2%) and PAP (12.5%) of the SHR with a longer
     duration than did control pinacidil. The amount of NO released by this
     compound was 0.9 μg/mL. The relationship between NO release and the
     antihypertensive effect of the target compds. remains to be
     investigated.
IT   INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT   1135-24-6, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation of nitric oxide-releasing antihypertensive agents
        bearing benzopyran and nitrate or furoxan substituents)
RN   1135-24-6  CAPLUS
CN   2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
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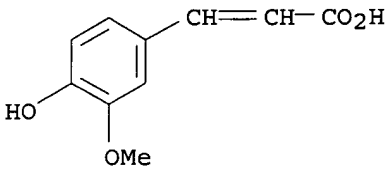


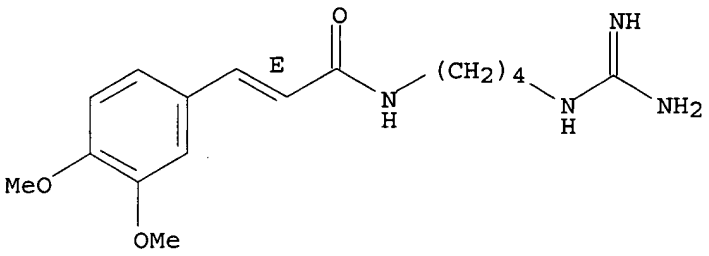
L9 ANSWER 2 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:567759 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:298179
TITLE: Novel hypotensive agents from Verbesina caracasana. 8. Synthesis and pharmacology of (3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)-N1-agmatine and synthetic analogues
AUTHOR(S): Carmignani, Marco; Volpe, Anna Rita; Botta, Bruno; Espinal, Romulo; De Bonnevaux, Stella C.; De Luca, Carlo; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Tafi, Andrea; Sacco, Rosario; Delle Monache, Giuliano
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Biologia di Base e Applicata Sezione di Farmacologia, Universita di L'Aquila, Coppito (AQ), 67010, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2001), 44(18), 2950-2958
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:298179

AB The more polar metabolites from the Venezuelan plant Verbesina caracasana, i.e., N3-prenylagmatine, (3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)-N1-agmatine, agmatine, and galegine (prenylguanidine), previously reported (Delle Monache, G.; et al. BioMed. Chemical Lett. 1999, 9, 3249-3254), have been synthesized following a biosynthetic strategy. The pharmacol. profiles of various synthetic analogs of (3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)-N1-agmatine (G5) were also analyzed, to shed some light on the structure-activity relationship of these compds. Derivs. with the (E)-configuration and/or with a p-methoxybenzoyl moiety were found to be responsible for higher hypotensive effects, which were associated with a slight and, in some cases, not dose-related increase of cardiac inotropism, with variable and not significant chronotropic responses, and, only at higher doses, with effects of respiratory depression. Either an increase (to six) or a decrease (to two) of the number of methylene groups in the alkyl chain of (E)-G5 did not change blood pressure responses, while slightly increasing the pos. inotropic ones. At pharmacol. doses, all the studied compds. showed hypotensive and slight pos. inotropic effects without relevant chronotropic and respiratory actions.

IT 146072-40-4P 365568-01-0P 365568-02-1P
365568-03-2P 365568-04-3P 365568-05-4P
365568-06-5P 365568-07-6P 365568-08-7P
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(design of antihypertensive drugs from Verbesina caracasana)

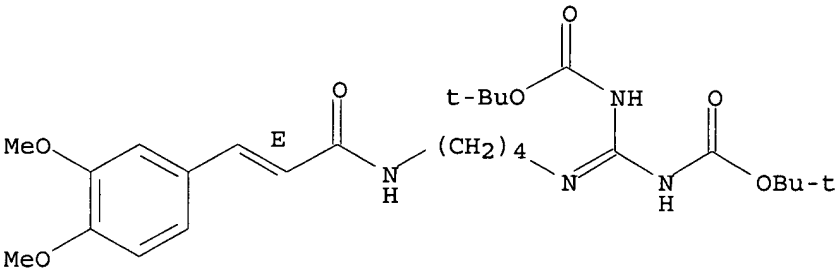
RN 146072-40-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



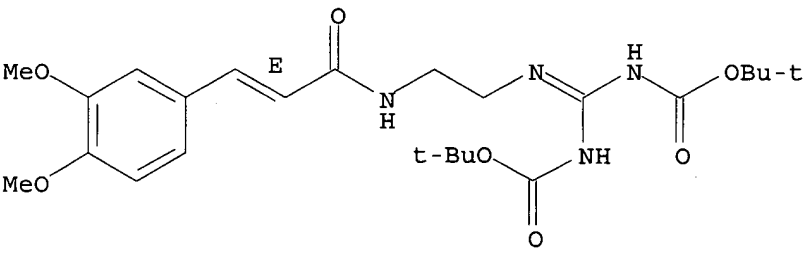
RN 365568-01-0 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]butyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



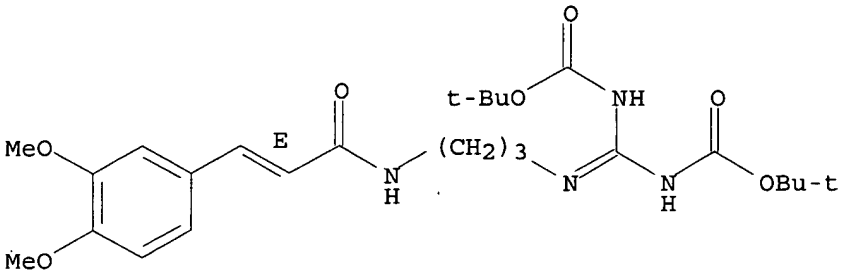
RN 365568-02-1 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]ethyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



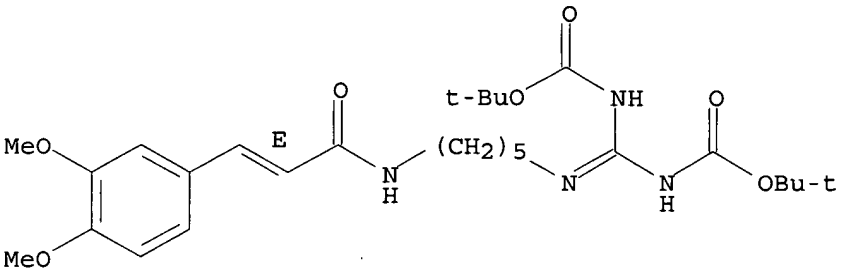
RN 365568-03-2 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[3-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]propyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



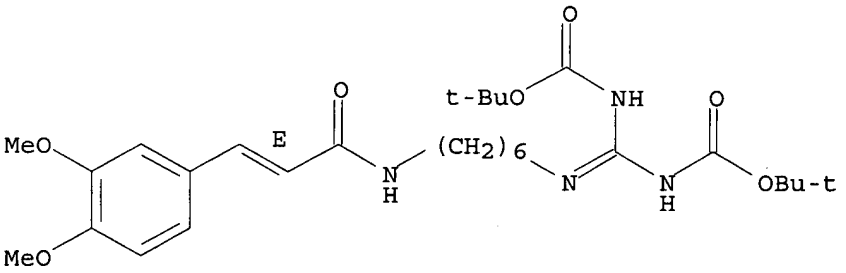
RN 365568-04-3 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]pentyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



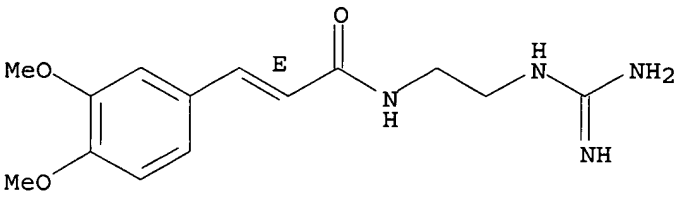
RN 365568-05-4 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[6-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]hexyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



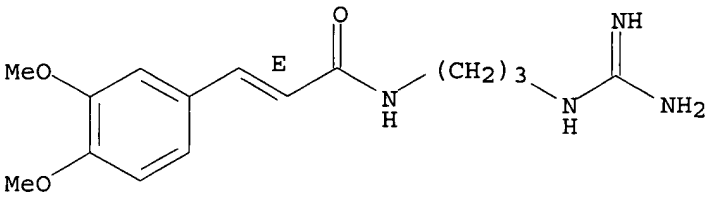
RN 365568-06-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]ethyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



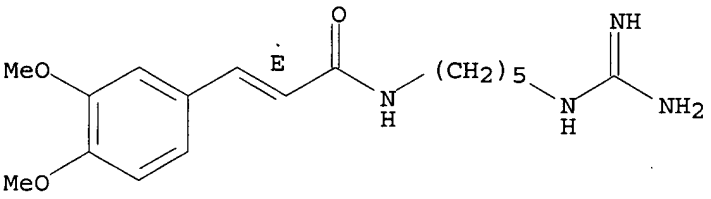
RN 365568-07-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

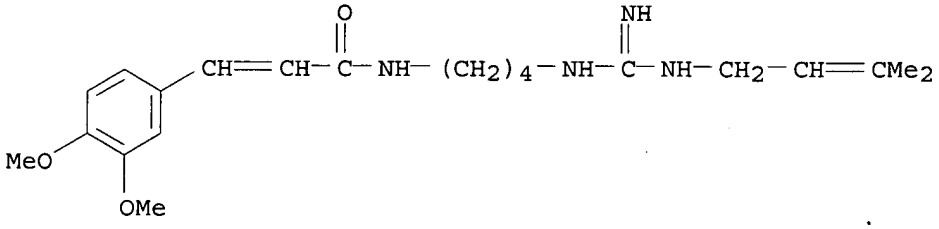


RN 365568-08-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[5-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]pentyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

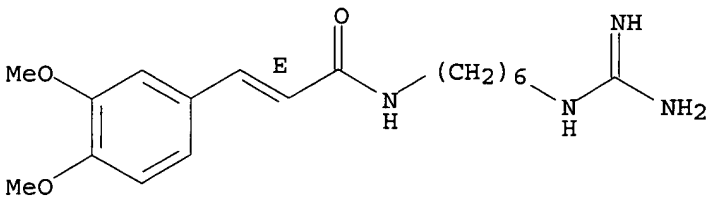


IT 128009-16-5, 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(design of antihypertensive drugs from Verbesina caracasana)
RN 128009-16-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



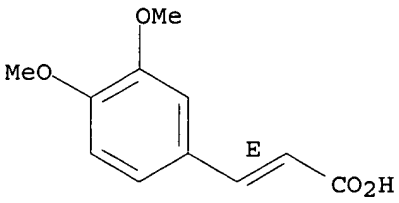
IT 365568-09-8P
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(design of antihypertensive drugs from Verbesina caracasana)
RN 365568-09-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[6-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]hexyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 14737-89-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(design of antihypertensive drugs from Verbesina caracasana)
RN 14737-89-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

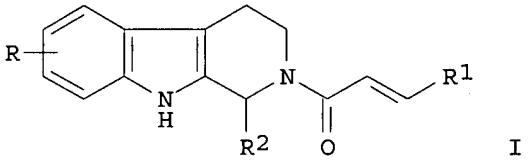
L9 ANSWER 3 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:752957 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:34753
TITLE: Preparation of antihypertensive carboline derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Bombrun, Agnes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icos Corporation, USA; Bombrun, Agnes
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 122 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9743287	A1	19971120	WO 1997-EP2277	19970505
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2253948	A1	19971120	CA 1997-2253948	19970505
CA 2253948	C	20050726		
AU 9728910	A	19971205	AU 1997-28910	19970505
AU 711885	B2	19991021		
EP 912567	A1	19990506	EP 1997-922960	19970505
EP 912567	B1	20020410		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CN 1218471	A	19990602	CN 1997-194508	19970505
CN 1067071	B	20010613		

BR 9709230	A	19990810	BR 1997-9230		19970505
HU 9901478	A2	19990830	HU 1999-1478		19970505
JP 2000513717	T	20001017	JP 1997-540456		19970505
JP 3418405	B2	20030623			
MD 980248	A	20001031	MD 1998-248		19970505
AT 215950	T	20020415	AT 1997-922960		19970505
ES 2175404	T3	20021116	ES 1997-922960		19970505
US 6043252	A	20000328	US 1998-154052		19980916
NO 9805222	A	19990111	NO 1998-5222		19981109
KR 2000010918	A	20000225	KR 1998-709066		19981110
US 6117881	A	20000912	US 1999-155811		19990423
US 6306870	B1	20011023	US 2000-592514		20000612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-9777	A	19960510
			GB 1996-9820	A	19960510
			WO 1997-EP2277	W	19970505
			US 1999-155811	A2	19990423

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:34753

GI



I

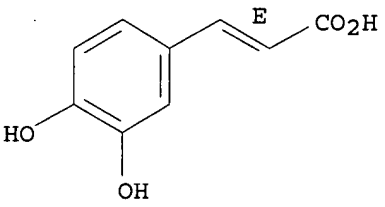
AB Carboline derivs. I [R = H, halogen; R1, R2 = (un)substituted Ph] were prepared and are potent and selective inhibitors of cyclic guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate specific phosphodiesterase (cGMP specific PDE). Thus, tryptamine was cyclized with piperonal and treated with (E)-HO2CCH:CHC6H4NHAc-4 to give I [R = H, R1 = 4-AcNHC6H4, R2 = 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, II]. II had an IC50 for cGMP-PDE inhibition of 5 nM.

IT 501-16-6, (E)-3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid 537-98-4
14737-89-4, (E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid 20329-98-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of antihypertensive carboline derivs.)

RN 501-16-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

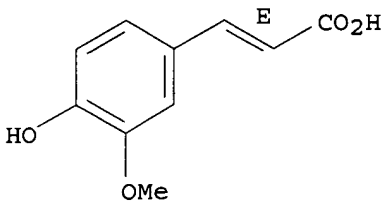
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 537-98-4 CAPLUS

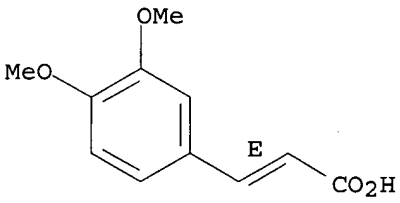
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



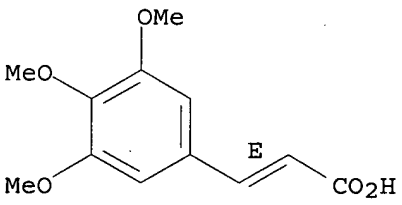
RN 14737-89-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



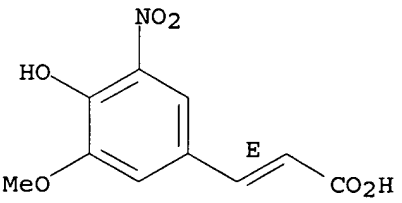
RN 20329-98-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 86981-09-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of antihypertensive carboline derivs.)
RN 86981-09-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-5-nitrophenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

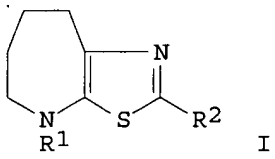


L9 ANSWER 4 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:83664 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:83664
TITLE: Preparation of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-thiazolo[5,4-b]azepine derivatives as antihypertensives
INVENTOR(S): Aono, Tetsuya; Shimamoto, Norio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 63 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03206042	A	19910909	JP 1990-833	19900106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-833 19900106
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:83664
GI

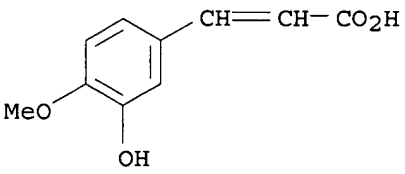


I

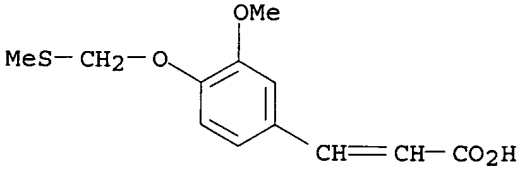
AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, (un)substituted aliphatic, acyl or sulfonyl; R2 = H, (un)substituted aromatic or aliphatic] are prepared as K channel opener. Thus, 14.8 g 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole was added to a solution of 12 g 2,6-F2C6H3CO2H in THF and thereto after stirring 15 min at room temperature 9.73 g 3-amino-ε-caprolactam was added and the mixture was stirred 5 h at room temperature to give 13.5 g 3-(2,6-difluorobenzoylamino)-ε-caprolactam which (8.96 g) was refluxed 24 h, with 8.96 g P4S10 in pyridine to give 23.8% I (R1 = H, R2 = 2,6-F2C6H3)(II). II and I [R1 = H, R2 = (Z)-4-Et2NC6H4CH:CH] (III) in vitro inhibited 8 and 100%, resp., rat aorta contraction induced by Et3NCl and BaCl2 and gave no inhibition of the one induced by 80 mM KCl. II and III at 1 mg/kg i.v. lowered 49 and 46%, resp. the blood pressure of rats. A total of 175 I were prepared

IT 537-73-5, 3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid 128069-93-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acylation by, of aminocaprolactam)

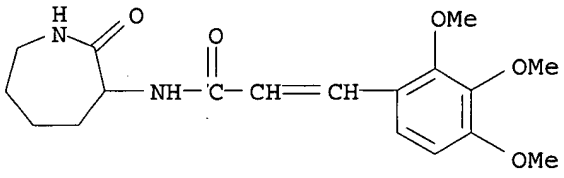
RN 537-73-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



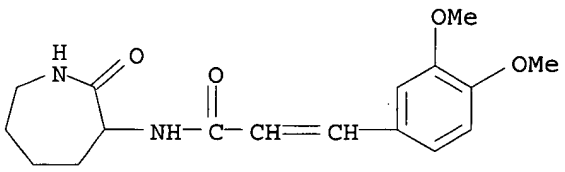
RN 128069-93-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-methoxy-4-[(methylthio)methoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



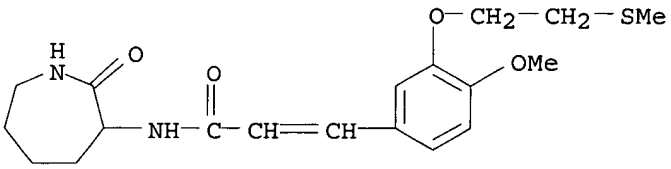
IT 128068-07-5P 128068-08-6P 128068-15-5P
128068-16-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and sulfuration-cyclization of, antihypertensive tetrahydrothiazoloazepine derivative from)
RN 128068-07-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-azepin-3-yl)-3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



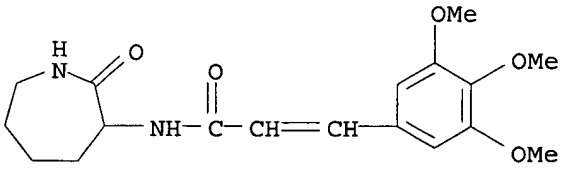
RN 128068-08-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-azepin-3-yl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 128068-15-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-azepin-3-yl)-3-[4-methoxy-3-[2-(methylthio)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 128068-16-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-azepin-3-yl)-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 5 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:83222 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:83222
TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives. 4. Synthesis and antihypertensive activity of 4-amino-2-(4-cinnamoylpiperazino)-6,7-

dimethoxyquinazoline derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Sekiya, Tetsuo; Hiranuma, Hidetoshi; Hata, Shunsuke; Mizogami, Susumu; Hanazuka, Mitsuo; Yamada, Shunichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Mitsubishi Yuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Ibaraki, 300-03, Japan

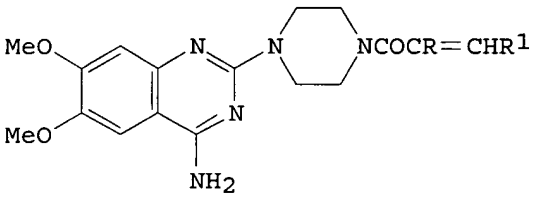
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1983), 26(3), 411-16
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:83222

GI



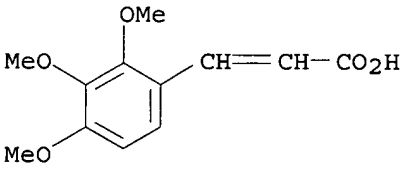
I

AB The title compds. I (R = H or Me; R1 = Ph, substituted Ph, furyl or thienyl) as the HCl salts, prepared either by condensation of 4-amino-2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline [23680-84-4] with acryloylpiperazines or by selective acylation of 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-piperazinoquinazoline-HCl [84050-22-6] with mixed anhydrides, were evaluated for their ability to reduce blood pressure in conscious, spontaneously hypertensive rats. 4-Amino-2-(4-cinnamoylpiperazino)-6,7-dimethoxyquinozoline [70842-66-9] Showed activity at oral doses 0.3-10 mg/kg in the above rats, and at 3 and 10 mg in renal hypertensive rats, and α-adrenoceptor blocking effects in isolated aorta of rats. Structure-activity relations are discussed.

IT 33130-03-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with piperizine hydrobromide)

RN 33130-03-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 6 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:995933 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:424343

TITLE: Preparation of nitrosated and nitrosylated compounds for use in pharmaceutical compositions a nitric oxide (NO) donors

INVENTOR(S): Earl, Richard A.; Garvey, David S.; Gaston, Ricky D.; Lin, Chia-En; Ranatunge, Ramani R.; Richardson, Stewart K.; Stevenson, Cheri A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitromed, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 181 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

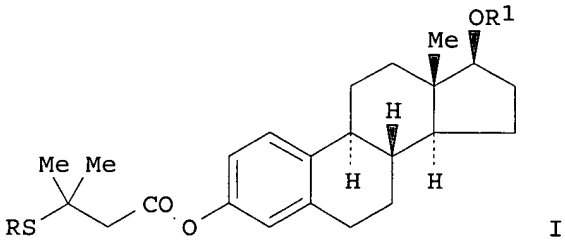
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004098538	A2	20041118	WO 2004-US7943	20040315
WO 2004098538	A3	20050331		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004237574	A1	20041118	AU 2004-237574	20040315
CA 2518506	A1	20041118	CA 2004-2518506	20040315
EP 1603933	A2	20051214	EP 2004-749385	20040315
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
US 2006009431	A1	20060112	US 2005-221901	20050909

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-453963P	P	20030313
	US 2003-482134P	P	20030625
	WO 2004-US7943	A	20040315

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:424343
GI



I

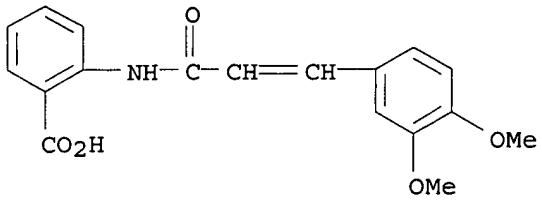
AB Nitroso and nitrosyl derivs. of therapeutic agents, such as R-SNO, R-ONO, R-ONO2 [R = antithrombogenic agent, thrombolytic agent, fibrinolytic agent, vasospasm inhibitor, potassium channel blocker, calcium channel blocker, antihypertensive agent, antimicrobial agent, antibiotic, platelet reducing agent, antimitotic agent, antiproliferative agent, microtubule inhibitor, antisecretory agent, remodeling inhibitor, antisense nucleotide, anticancer chemotherapeutic agent, steroid, nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agent, selective COX-2 inhibitor, immunosuppressive agent, growth factor antagonist or antibody, dopamine agonist, radiotherapeutic agent, heavy metal functioning as a radioplaque agent, biol. agent, aldosterone antagonist, α-adrenergic receptor antagonist, angiotensin II antagonist, β-adrenergic agonist, antihyperlipidemic drug, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, antioxidant, β-adrenergic antagonist, endothelin antagonist, neutral endopeptidase inhibitor, renin inhibitor, free radical scavenger, iron chelator, sex hormone, antipolymerase, antiviral agent, photodynamic therapy agent, antibody targeted therapy agent, gene therapy agent, etc.], were prepared for therapeutic use. The compds. and compns. of this

invention can also be bound to a matrix. These nitroso- and nitro-compds. are claimed for use in treating cardiovascular diseases, for inhibiting platelet aggregation and platelet adhesion caused by the exposure of blood to a medical device, for treating pathol. conditions resulting from abnormal cell proliferation; transplantation rejections, autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative, hyperproliferative or vascular diseases; for reducing scar tissue or for inhibiting wound contraction, particularly the prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of restenosis by administering at least one compound of the invention that is optionally nitrosated and/or nitrosylated, in combination with nitric oxide donors that are capable of releasing nitric oxide or indirectly delivering or transferring nitric oxide to targeted sites under physiol. conditions. The compds. of this invention are preferably estradiol compds., troglitazone compds., tranilast compds., retinoic acid compds., resveratrol compds., mycophenolic acid compds., acid compds., anthracenone compds. and trapidil compds. The cardiovascular diseases for treatment include restenosis, coronary artery disease, atherosclerosis, atherogenesis, cerebrovascular disease, angina, ischemic disease, congestive heart failure or pulmonary edema associated with acute myocardial infarction, aneurysm, thrombosis, hypertension, platelet adhesion, platelet aggregation, smooth muscle cell proliferation, a vascular or non-vascular complication associated with the use of a medical device, wounds associated with the use of a medical device, pulmonary thromboembolism, cerebral thromboembolism, thrombophlebitis, thrombocytopenia or a bleeding disorder. The autoimmune diseases for treatment include a pathol. condition resulting from abnormal cell proliferation, polycystic kidney disease, an inflammatory disease, for preserving an organ and/or a tissue or for inhibiting wound contraction in a patient. The pathol. conditions resulting from abnormal cell proliferation include is a cancer, a Karposi's sarcoma, a cholangiocarcinoma, a choriocarcinoma, a neoblastoma, a Wilm's tumor, Hodgkin's disease, a melanoma, multiple myelomas, a chronic lymphocytic leukemia or an acute or chronic granulocytic lymphoma. The inflammatory diseases for treatment includerheumatoid arthritis, an inflammatory skin disease, restenosis, multiple sclerosis, a surgical adhesion, tuberculosis, a graft rejection, an inflammatory lung disease, an inflammatory bowel disease, an inflammatory disease that affects or causes obstruction of a body passageway, an inflammation of the eye, an inflammation of the nose, an inflammation of the throat or a neovascular diseases of the eye. Thus, S-mono- and O,S-dinitroso-β-estradiol derivs. I (R = NO, R1 = H, NO) were prepared via an esterification reaction of β-estradiol with 3-methyl-3-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenylmethylthio)buty ric acid using EDAP and DMAP in DMF to form mono-ester I [R = CH2C6H2-2,4,6-(OMe)3, R1 = H], cleavage of the trimethoxybenzyl S-protecting group of the mono-ester using L-cysteine and TFA in CH2Cl2 to give thiol I (R = R1 = H), and finally, treatment of the thiol with Bu nitrite in CH2Cl2 to form the desired S-mono- and O,S-dinitroso-β-estradiol derivs. The prepared compds. were assayed for suppression of proliferation of human coronary artery smooth muscle cells.

IT 53902-12-8DP, Tranilast, derivs. 794519-34-9P 794519-35-0P 794519-36-1P 794519-37-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of nitrosated and nitrosylated compds. for use in pharmaceutical compns. as nitric oxide (NO) donors)

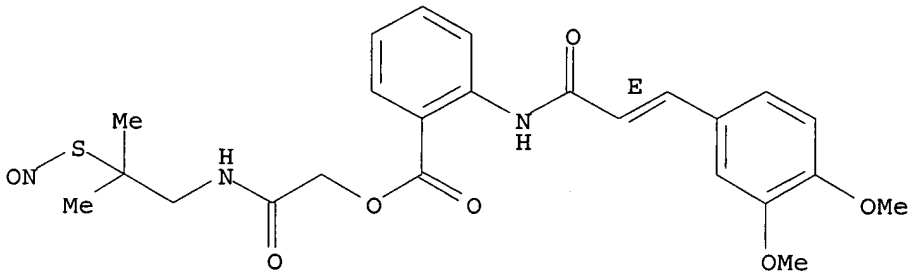
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



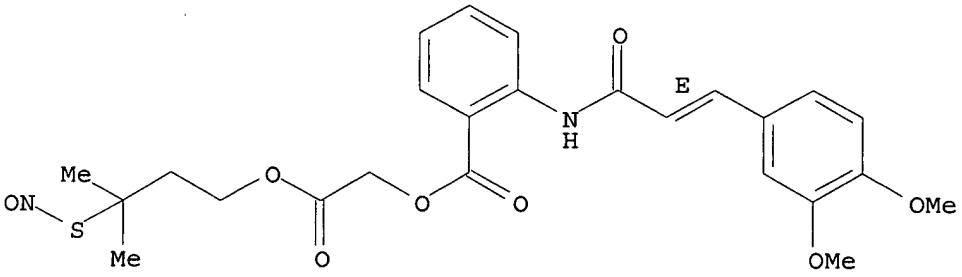
RN 794519-34-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[[2-methyl-2-(nitrosothio)propyl]amino]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



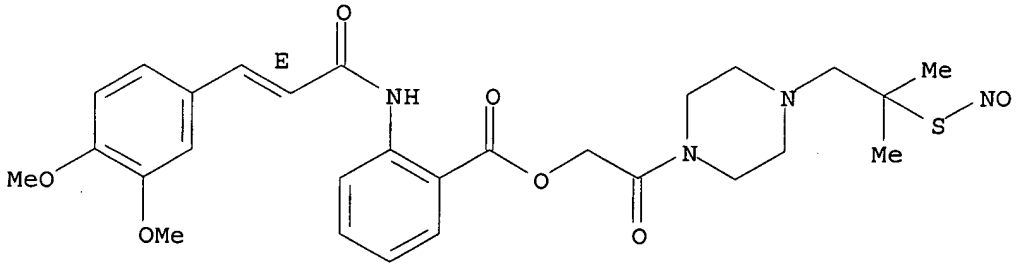
RN 794519-35-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[3-methyl-3-(nitrosothio)butoxy]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 794519-36-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[4-[2-methyl-2-(nitrosothio)propyl]-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

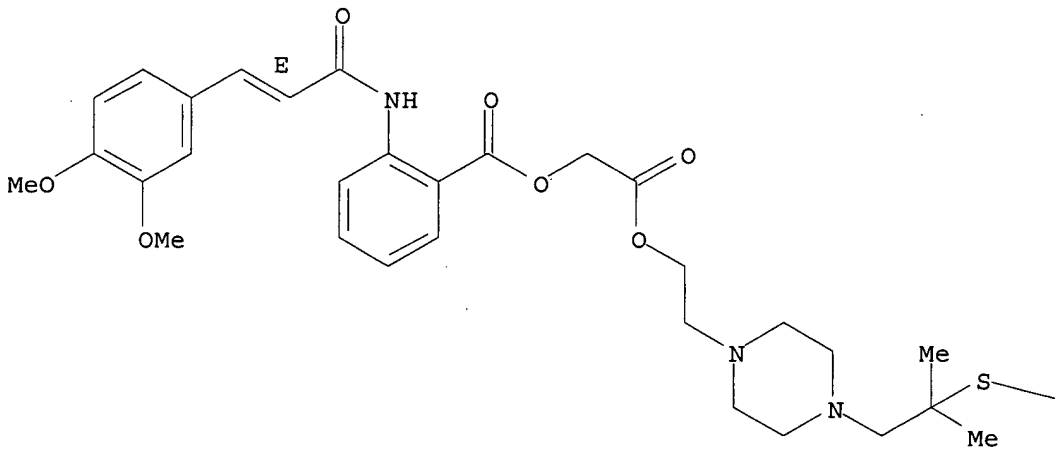
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 794519-37-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[2-[4-[2-methyl-2-(nitrosothio)propyl]-1-piperazinyl]ethoxy]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



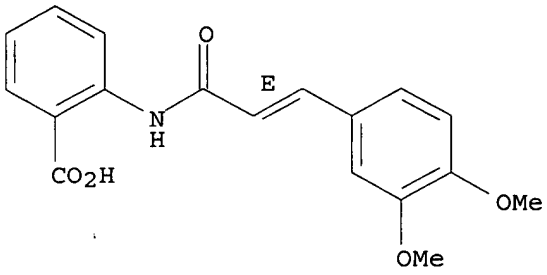
PAGE 1-B

NO

IT 70806-55-2P 794519-94-1P 794519-95-2P
794519-96-3P 794519-97-4P 794519-98-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of nitrosated and nitrosylated compds. for use in pharmaceutical compns. as nitric oxide (NO) donors)

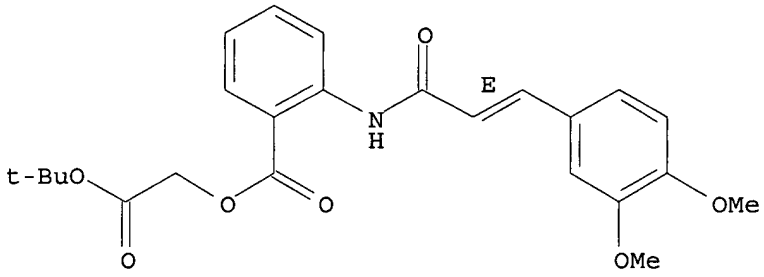
RN 70806-55-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



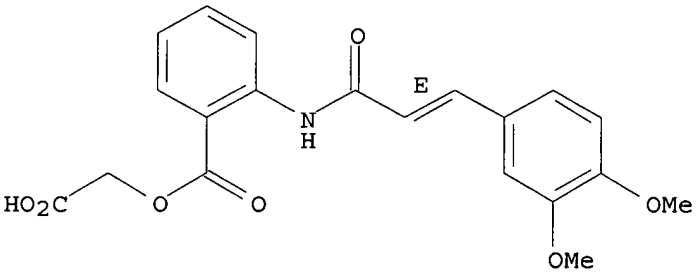
RN 794519-94-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



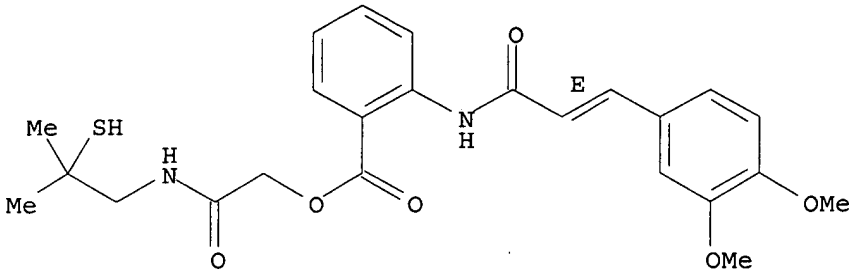
RN 794519-95-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, carboxymethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



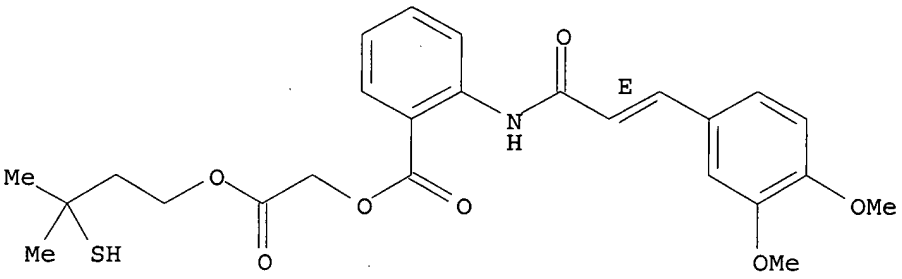
RN 794519-96-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[(2-mercapto-2-methylpropyl)amino]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



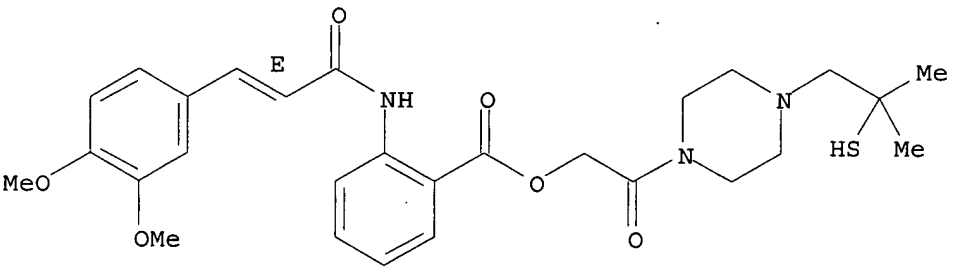
RN 794519-97-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-(3-mercapto-3-methylbutoxy)-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 794519-98-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, 2-[4-(2-mercapto-2-methylpropyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 7 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152482 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:157568
TITLE: Agent inhibiting hypertensive arteriolar disorder
INVENTOR(S): Iwaki, Yoichi; Kusama, Hiroshi; Tsuji, Atsutoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001013911	A1	20010301	WO 2000-JP4528	20000707
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

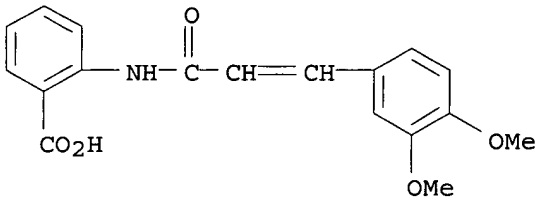
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-233008 A 19990819

AB This document discloses an agent inhibiting diseases concerning hypertensive arteriolar disorder (cerebral stroke, vascular dementia, hypertensive eyeground, hypertensive retinopathy, etc.) containing as the active ingredient N-(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)anthranilic acid (tranilast), which has effects of remarkably inhibiting arteriolar basement membrane thickening caused by hypertension etc., or pharmacol. acceptable salts thereof.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agent inhibiting hypertensive arteriolar disorder)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1242303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:477660
TITLE: Preparation of cyclohexyldiamine derivatives as modulators of ORL1 receptors
INVENTOR(S): Sundermann, Corinna; Sundermann, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gruenenthal G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005110975	A1	20051124	WO 2005-EP4912	20050506
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

DE 102004023506	A1	20051201	DE 2004-102004023506	20040510
CA 2566219	A1	20051124	CA 2005-2566219	20050506
EP 1747191	A1	20070131	EP 2005-747800	20050506

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, LV

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004023506A 20040510
WO 2005-EP4912 W 20050506

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:477660

GI

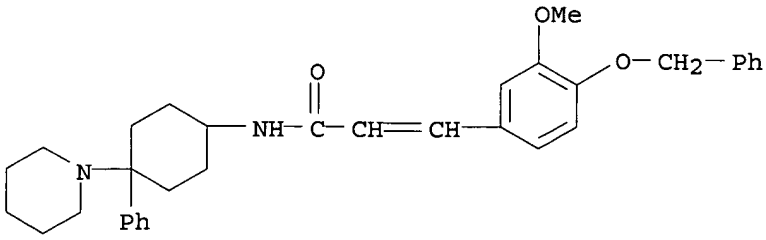
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [n = 1-2; R1 and R2 independently = H, (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc. or R1 and R2 together may form CH2CH2OCH2CH2, CH2CH2NR5CH2CH2 or (CH2)3-6; R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, etc.; R3 = (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc.; R4 = (un)substituted alkyl, heteroaryl, aryl, etc.; X = (CR6R7)m; m = 0-4; A = NH, O, S, etc.; R6 and R7 independently = H, (un)substituted alkyl or aryl with provisions] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as modulators of ORL1 receptors. Thus, e.g., II was prepared by coupling of N,N-dimethyl-1-phenylcyclohexan-1,4-diamine with 4-phenoxybutyrylchloride and subsequent conversion into the hydrochloride. The binding activity of I towards ORL1 receptors was evaluated in scintillation assays using recombinant CHO-ORL1 cells and it was revealed that selected compds. of the invention displayed binding activity in the range of 43 up to 99%. I as modulator of ORL1 receptors should prove useful in the treatment of obesity, depression and pain. Pharmaceutical compns. comprising I are disclosed.

IT 869798-66-3P 869798-69-6P 869798-83-4P
869798-84-5P 869798-86-7P 869799-14-4P
869799-18-8P 869799-20-2P 869799-21-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of cyclohexyldiamine derivs. as modulators of ORL1 receptors)

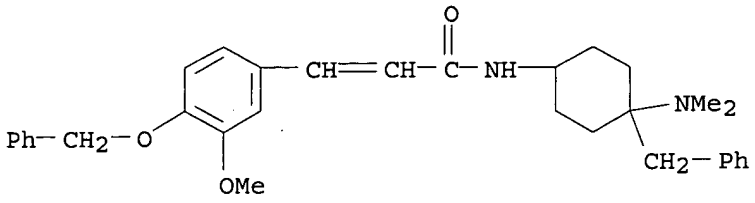
RN 869798-66-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-phenyl-4-(1-piperidinyl)cyclohexyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

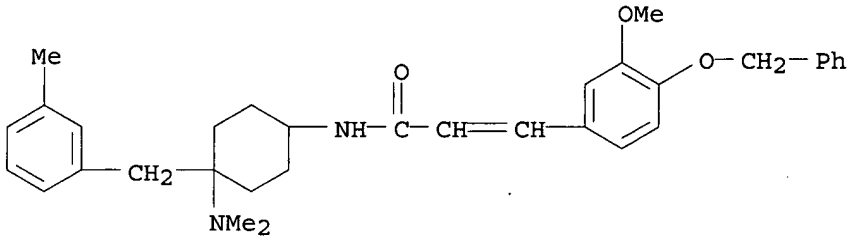


RN 869798-69-6 CAPLUS

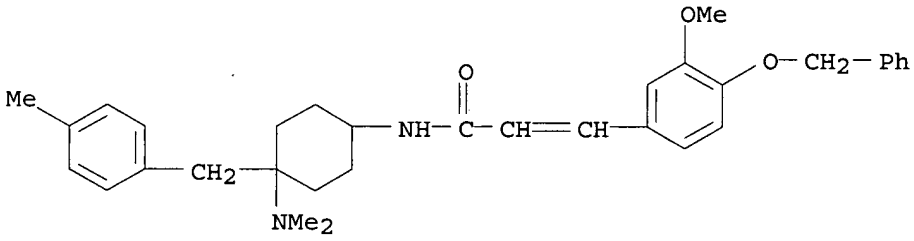
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(dimethylamino)-4-(phenylmethyl)cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



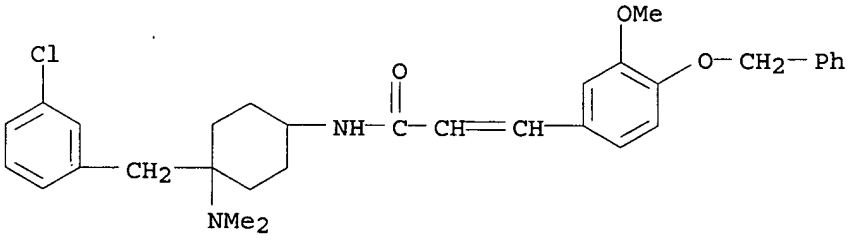
RN 869798-83-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(dimethylamino)-4-[(3-methylphenyl)methyl]cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



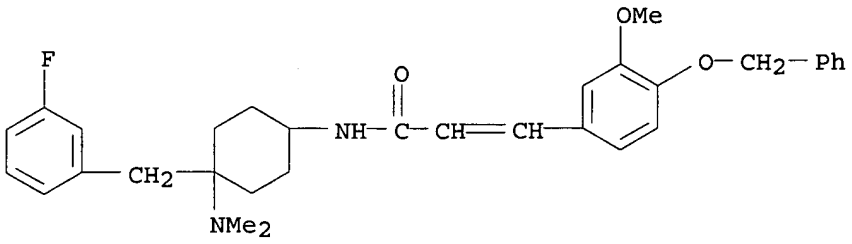
RN 869798-84-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(dimethylamino)-4-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 869798-86-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 869799-14-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(dimethylamino)-4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 869799-18-8 CAPLUS
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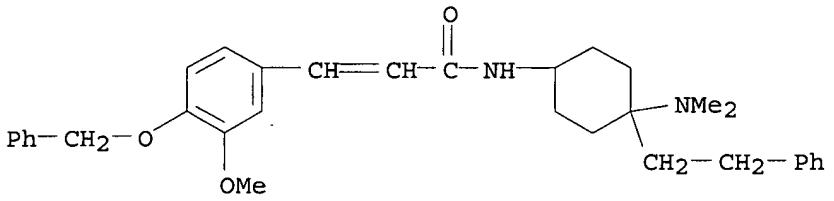
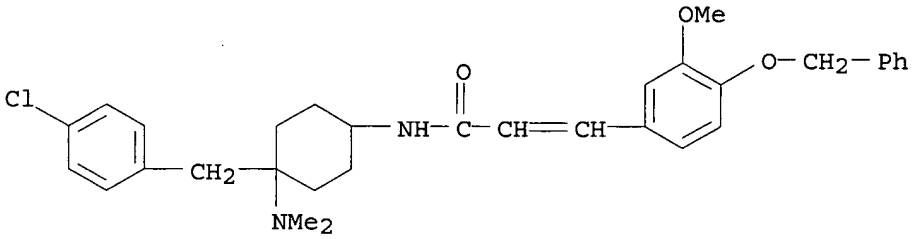
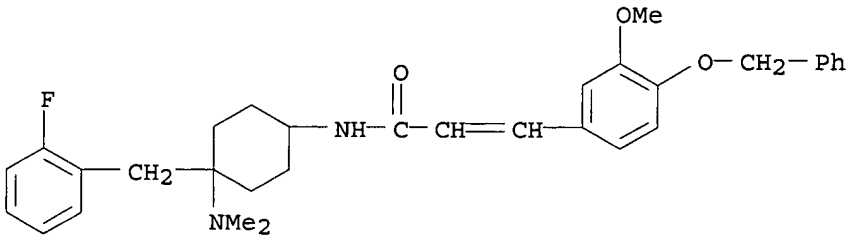


RN 869799-20-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 869799-21-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(dimethylamino)-4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]cyclohexyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:514592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:17191
TITLE: Tranilast attenuates myocardial fibrosis in

association with suppression of monocyte/macrophage infiltration in DOCA/salt hypertensive rats

AUTHOR(S): Kagitani, Satoshi; Ueno, Hitoshi; Hirade, Satoshi; Takahashi, Toru; Takata, Masanobu; Inoue, Hiroshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Department of Internal Medicine, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Toyama, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Hypertension (2004), 22(5), 1007-1015
CODEN: JOHYD3; ISSN: 0263-6352

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

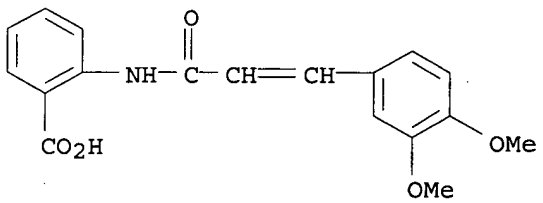
LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective In order to study the association between myocardial fibrosis and inflammatory cell infiltration in the hypertensive heart, we investigated whether N(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl) anthranilic acid (tranilast), an anti-inflammatory drug, would suppress myocardial fibrosis via inhibition of inflammatory cell infiltration in deoxycorticosterone-acetate (DOCA) hypertensive rats. Methods Sprague-Dawley rats treated with DOCA combined with the addition of 1% NaCl and 0.2% KCl in the drinking water after left nephrectomy were given tranilast (100 mg/kg per day, n = 15) or vehicle (n = 15) for up to 4 wk. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), amount of myocardial interstitial fibrosis, perivascular fibrosis and type I and III collagen, and mRNA expression of procollagen I (PI) and procollagen III (PIII), transforming growth factor (TGF)-β1, type-1 plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1), monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-1 and interleukin (IL)-6 were determined Results SBP was increased significantly 2 wk after treatment with DOCA and salt. Myocardial interstitial fibrosis, perivascular fibrosis and collagen accumulation increased significantly 4 wk after the treatment. Two weeks after the treatment with DOCA and salt, mRNA expression of PI and PIII, TGF-β1, PAI-1, MCP-1 and IL-6 increased significantly. Although the SBP was similar in animals treated with tranilast or vehicle, monocyte/macrophage infiltration was suppressed, mRNA expression of TGF-β1, PAI-1, MCP-1, IL-6, PI and PIII was attenuated, and myocardial fibrosis and collagen accumulation were suppressed in hypertensive animals receiving tranilast. Conclusion Myocardial fibrosis seen in DOCA/salt hypertensive rats might be associated with the inflammation/wound healing response. Tranilast suppresses both infiltration of monocytes/macrophages and myocardial fibrosis.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast attenuates myocardial fibrosis in association with suppression of monocyte/macrophage infiltration in DOCA/salt hypertensive rats)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:625746 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:225746

TITLE: Novel hypotensive agents from Verbesina caracasana. 2. Synthesis and pharmacology of caracasanamide

AUTHOR(S): Delle Monache, Giuliano; Botta, Bruno; Delle Monache, Franco; Espinal, Romulo; De Bonnevaux, Stella C.; De Luca, Carlo; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Carmignani, Marco

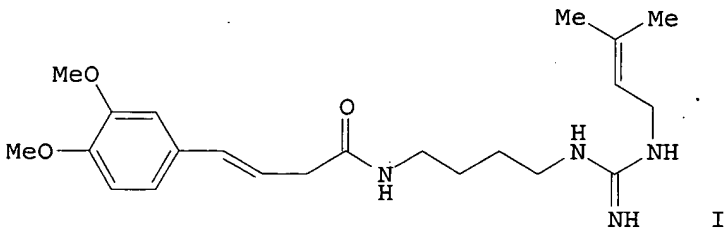
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Chim. Recett., Rome, 00168, Italy

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1993), 36(20), 2956-63
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



I

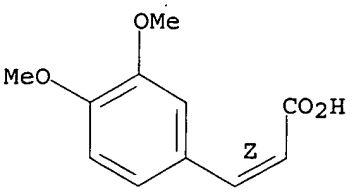
AB Caracasanamide, one of the hypotensive agents isolated from Verbesiana caracasana, is a mixture of (Z)- and (E)-I. The structure of (E)-I was confirmed by high-yielding synthesis starting from N,N'-bis(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-S-methylisothiourea. The water-soluble (Z)-I, assayed at 50 to 1600 μg/kg i.v. in rats, decreased blood pressure, increased cardiac inotropism, respiratory frequency, and tidal volume, and induced a very slight, insignificant tachycardia. Higher doses produced respiratory depression and, in some cases, consequent cardiac arrest. (Z)-I affects cardiovascular function by acting at the vascular level in inducing arterial vasodilation, by determining sympathetic hypotone through central neurogenic mechanisms, and by interacting with the cardiac β1-adrenoreceptors. The respiratory effects were independent of the cardiovascular ones. In lowering blood pressure, (Z)-I was more potent than guanethidine and no less potent than reserpine and papaverine. (Z)-I may therefore be useful in the treatment of arterial hypertension of moderate degree.

IT 14737-88-3P, (Z)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid 14737-89-4P, (E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid 150785-42-5P 150785-43-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, from caracasanamide)

RN 14737-88-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

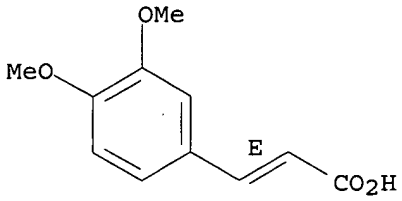
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 14737-89-4 CAPLUS

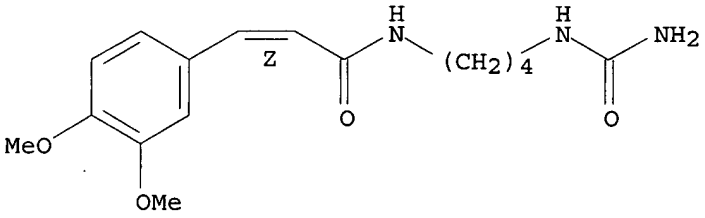
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



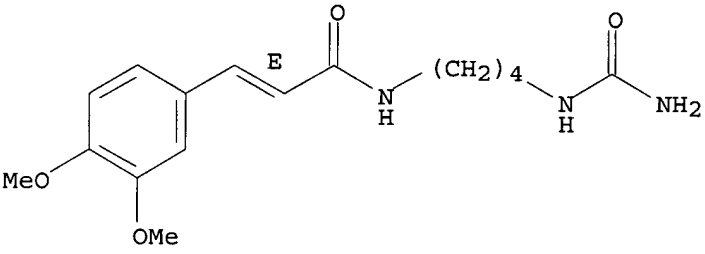
RN 150785-42-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



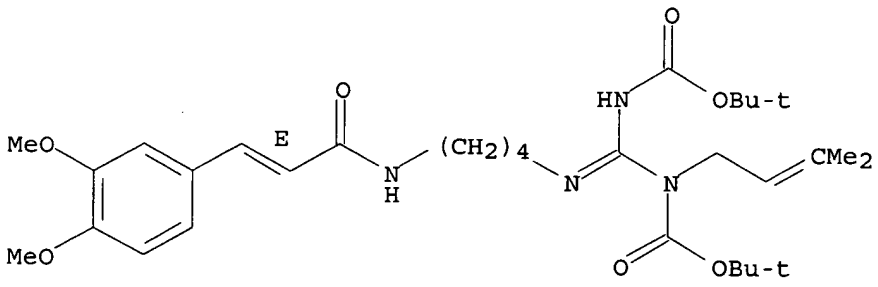
RN 150785-43-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



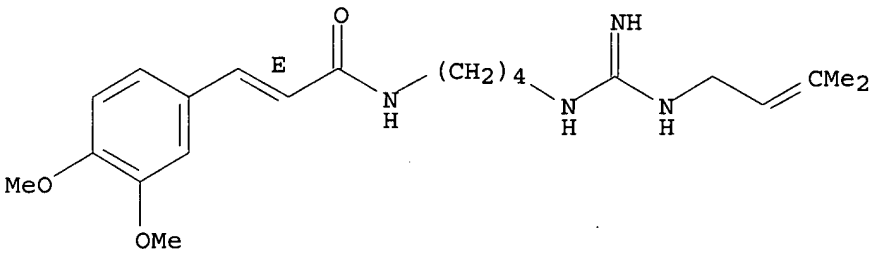
IT 150785-46-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate in preparation of caracasanamide)
RN 150785-46-9 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[[4-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]butyl]amino][[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]imino]methyl](3-methyl-2-butenyl)-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



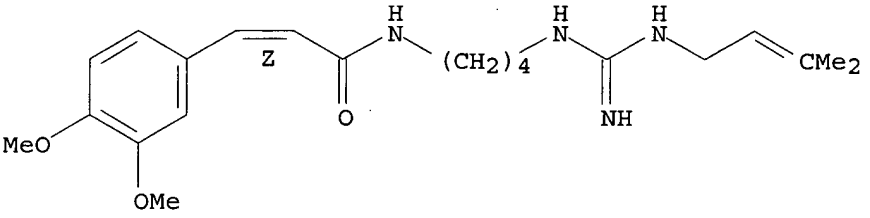
IT 146269-39-8P, (E)-Caracasanamide
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(isolation and mol. structure of)
RN 146269-39-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 146269-40-1P, (Z)-Caracasanamide
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(isolation, mol. structure, and antihypertensive activity of)
RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 11 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:523280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:59817
TITLE: Preparation of nitrooxy derivatives of carvedilol and other β-blockers as antihypertensive drugs
INVENTOR(S): Del Soldato, Piero; Benedini, Francesca; Ongini, Ennio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nicox S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005053685	A1	20050616	WO 2004-EP13683	20041201

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004294297	A1	20050616	AU 2004-294297		20041201
CA 2548129	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2548129		20041201
EP 1691804	A1	20060823	EP 2004-803434		20041201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU					
CN 1886132	A	20061227	CN 2004-80035459		20041201
NO 2006003057	A	20060630	NO 2006-3057		20060630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-104484	A	20031202
			WO 2004-EP13683	W	20041201

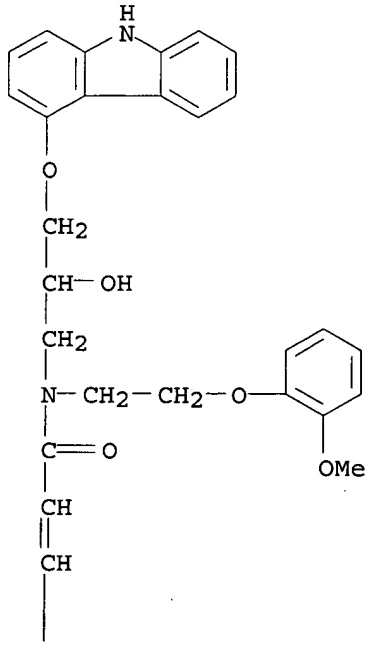
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:59817

AB Title compds. A(YONO2)s [s = 1, 2; A = R1CH(OZ)CH2NZ1R2; R1 = 1-naphthyloxymethyl, 4-(Me2CHOCH2CH2OCH2)C6H4OCH2, indol-4-yloxymethyl, carbazol-4-yloxymethyl, 4-MeSO2NHC6H4, etc.; R2 = CHMe2, CMe3, 2-MeOC6H4OCH2CH2, etc.; Z = H, CO, CO2, etc.; Z1 = H, CO; Y = (substituted) alkylene, cycloalkylene, etc.], were prepared Thus, 1-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-3-[[2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl][(6-nitrooxyhexanoyl)amino]]-2-propanol (preparation from carvedilol and 6-bromohexanoic acid described) increased cGMP levels in PC12 cells with EC50 = 0.6 μM.

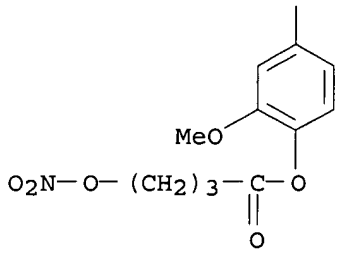
IT 853906-63-5P 853906-72-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(claimed compound; preparation of nitrooxy derivs. of carvedilol and other β-blockers as antihypertensive drugs)

RN 853906-63-5 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 4-(nitrooxy)-, 4-[3-[[3-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-2-hydroxypropyl][2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl]amino]-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-2-methoxyphenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

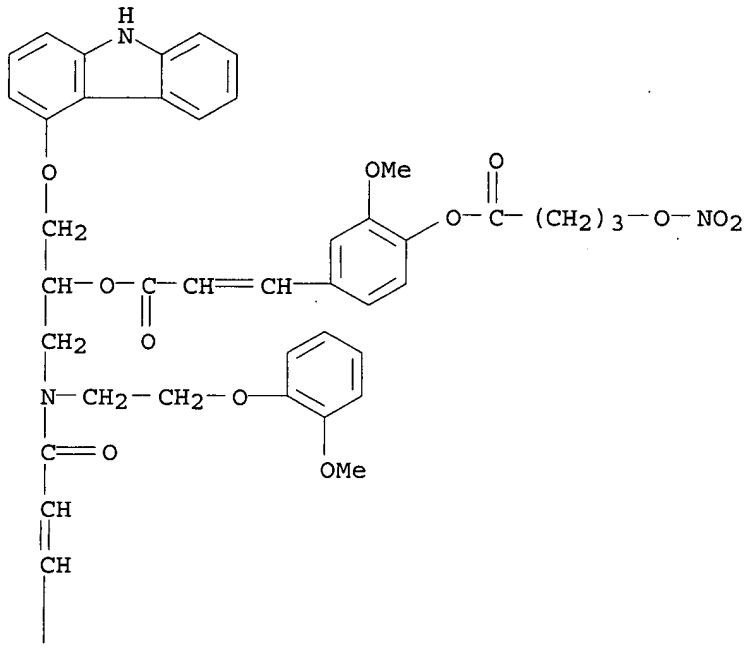


PAGE 2-A

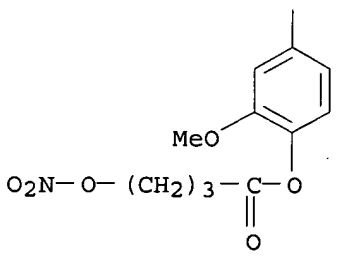


RN 853906-72-6 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-(nitrooxy)-, 4-[3-[2-(9H-carbazol-4-yloxy)-1-[[[3-[3-methoxy-4-[4-(nitrooxy)-1-oxobutoxy]phenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl][2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl]amino]methyl]ethoxy]-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-2-methoxyphenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

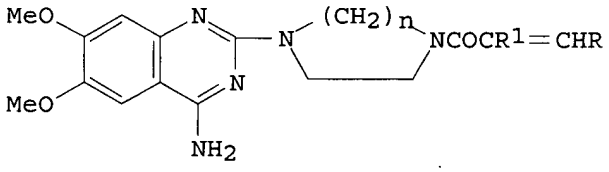


REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:111045 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:111045
TITLE: Quinazoline derivatives with antihypertensive action
INVENTOR(S): Mizogami, Susumu; Hiranuma, Hidetoshi; Sekiya, Tetsuo; Hanazuka, Mitsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Yuka Yakuhin Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 66 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

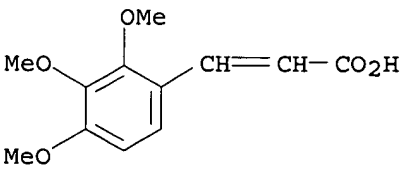
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2848263	A1	19790510	DE 1978-2848263	19781107
JP 54066691	A	19790529	JP 1977-133105	19771108
US 4189484	A	19800219	US 1978-956326	19781031
GB 2008106	A	19790531	GB 1978-43202	19781103
ES 475173	A1	19790416	ES 1978-475173	19781107
BE 871821	A1	19790507	BE 1978-191577	19781107
DK 7804955	A	19790509	DK 1978-4955	19781107
SE 7811492	A	19790509	SE 1978-11492	19781107
NL 7811050	A	19790510	NL 1978-11050	19781107
FR 2407928	A1	19790601	FR 1978-31595	19781108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1977-133105 A	19771108
			JP 1978-20891 A	19780227

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 92:111045
GI



I

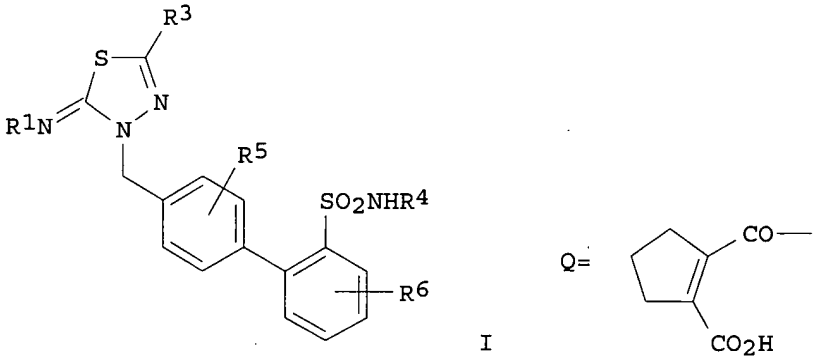
AB The quinazoline derivs. I [R = (substituted) aryl, thienyl, furyl, or pyridyl; R1 = H, alkyl; n = 2, 3] were prepared for use as antihypertensives (test data tabulated). Thus, 2-chloro-4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline reacted with 1-(4-methylcinnamoyl)piperazine to give I (R = 4-MeC6H4, R1 = H, n = 2).
IT 33130-03-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with piperazine)
RN 33130-03-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 13 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:666870 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:301001
TITLE: Preparation of 3-(2'-sulfamoylbiphenyl-4-yl)methyl-2-imino-1,3,4-thiazolidine derivatives as antihypertensives
INVENTOR(S): Sakae, Shinya; Yokomoto, Masaharu; Inoe, Satoshi; Nishimura, Koji; Hirata, Akikage; Iguma, Kenichi; Tamura, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wakunaga Seiyaku Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 31 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08208632	A	19960813	JP 1995-280093	19951027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-280093 A	19951027
			JP 1994-264755	19941028

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:301001
GI



I

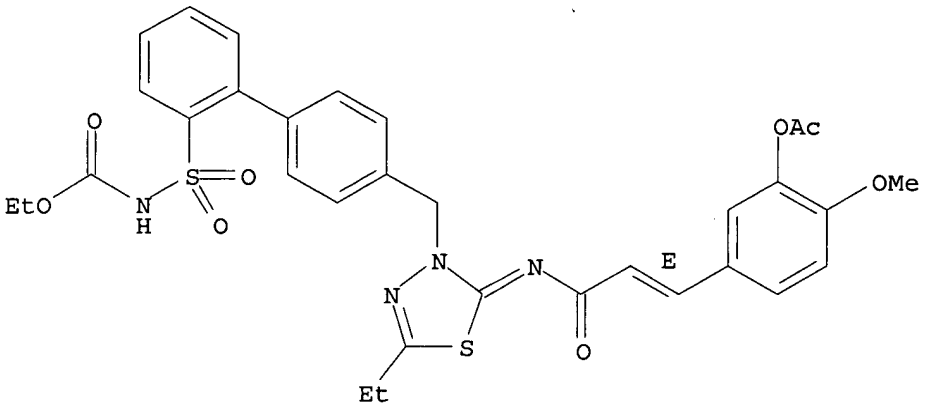
Q=

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, COR2; wherein R2 = (un)substituted lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or cycloalkenyl, (un)substituted aryl-lower alkyl or aryl-lower alkenyl, Ph, or aromatic heterocyclyl, lower alkoxy or aralkyloxy; R3 = halo, lower alkyl or cycloalkyl, (un)substituted Ph, lower alkyl alkoxy; R4 = H, lower alkyl, acyl; R5, R6 = H, halo, lower alkyl], which show potent angiotensin II-antagonizing, smooth muscle-relaxing, and antihypertensive activity, are prepared Thus, 533 mg 5-ethyl-2-trifluoroacetamido-1,3,4-thiadiazole and 1.00 g 4-bromomethyl-2'-(N-tert-butylsulfamoylbiphenyl-4-yl)biphenyl were added to DMF and stirred at room temperature for 4 h to give 606 mg I (R1 = CF3CO, R3 = Et, R5 = R6 = H, R4 = tert-butyl). I (R1 = Q, R3 = Et, R4 = CO2Et, R5 = R6 = H) and I (R1 = 2-ClC6H4CO, R3 = Et, R4 = COC6H4CO2Me-2, R5 = R6 = H) in vitro showed IC50 of 3.0 and 5.3 nM, resp., for inhibiting angiotensin II and in vivo inhibited angiotensin II-induced hypertension of rats by 53.4 and 62.3%, resp., at 0.1 mg/kg i.v.

IT 183000-48-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of [(sulfamoylbiphenylyl)methyl]iminothiazolidine derivs. as antihypertensives, angiotensin II antagonists, and smooth

muscle relaxants)
RN 183000-48-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[4'-[[2-[[3-[3-(acetyloxy)-4-methoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]imino]-5-ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl]methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl]sulfonyl]-, ethyl ester, (?,E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.



L9 ANSWER 14 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:362641 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:350688
TITLE: Losartan derivatives with antioxidant properties, and their preparation and use as antihypertensives with tissue damage prevention activities
INVENTOR(S): Alajarin Ferrandez, Ramon; Alvarez-Builla Gomez, Julio; Diez Marques, Maria Luisa; Garcia Navazo, Gonzalo; Rodriguez Puyol, Diego; Rodriguez Puyol, Manuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universidad de Alcala, Spain
SOURCE: Span., 19 pp.
CODEN: SPXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ES 2242543	A1	20051101	ES 2004-1050	20040430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ES 2004-1050 20040430
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:350688; MARPAT 144:350688
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

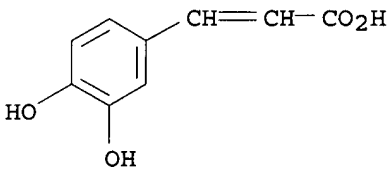
AB Losartan derivs. I and a process for their preparation are disclosed [in which: X = H, Cl; A = residue of 8 specific phenolic carboxylic acid antioxidants, e.g., 3,4-dihydroxybenzoyl]. The preparation process involves Mitsunobu reaction of tritylated losartan derivative II with corresponding, optionally protected antioxidant acids, followed by appropriate deprotection of the obtained intermediate. Depending upon the deprotective conditions, the chlorine atom of II may or may not remain. I are prepared as pharmaceuticals with simultaneous angiotensin II

receptor-blocking and antioxidant properties, and are beneficial for preventing tissue damage in patients with cardiovascular risks. Thus, Mitsunobu reaction of II with 3-[3,4-bis(benzyloxy)phenyl]propanioic acid in the presence of PPh3 and di-Me azodicarboxylate in Et2O gave 63% intermediate III. Hydrogenolytic deprotection of III with 1 atm H2 over 30% Pd/C, with concomitant dechlorination, gave 56% invention compound IV, designated GGN 841. In tests for displacement of labeled angiotensin II from its receptor, and for inhibition of angiotensin II-induced contraction of human mesangial cells in vitro, IV was as active or slightly more active than losartan itself. In addition, the antioxidant activity of IV, determined by inhibition of the oxidation of ABTS in vitro, was 8-fold greater than that of losartan.

IT 331-39-5DP, 3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid, losartan derivative esters
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; losartan derivs. with antioxidant properties, and their preparation and use as antihypertensives with tissue damage prevention activities)

RN 331-39-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 15 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:583950 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:183950

TITLE: Preparation of amino acid conjugates as renal-selective prodrugs for the treatment of hypertension

INVENTOR(S): Reitz, David B.; Koepke, John P.; Blaine, Edward H.; Schuh, Joseph R.; Manning, Robert E.; Smits, Glenn J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): G.D. Searle and Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 459 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

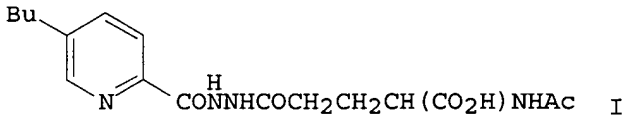
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9101724	A1	19910221	WO 1990-US4168	19900725
W: CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
EP 484437	A1	19920513	EP 1990-912307	19900725
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 04506967	T	19921203	JP 1990-511397	19900725
WO 9201667	A1	19920206	WO 1991-US611	19910128
W: CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 2003220521	A1	20031127	US 2002-151211	20020520
US 2004101523	A1	20040527	US 2003-689919	20031020

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1989-386527	A2	19890727
WO 1990-US4168	W	19900725
US 1994-280170	B1	19940725

US 1996-639493	B1	19960429
US 1999-444888	B1	19991122
US 2000-678015	A1	20001002
US 2002-151211	B1	20020520

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 115:183950
GI



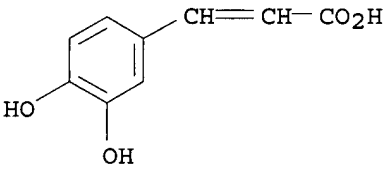
I

AB Title compds., conjugates comprising a 1st residue and a 2nd residue connected by a cleavable bond, wherein the 1st residue is an inhibitor of the biosynthesis of an adrenergic neurotransmitter and the 2nd residue is cleaved by an enzyme located predominantly in the kidney, are prepared 5-[(5-Butyl-2-pyridinyl)carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid hydrazide (preparation given) in MeCN/H2O was treated with 2 equiv of 1M K2CO3 followed by Ac2O and K2CO3 to give the L-glutamic hydrazide I. In spontaneously hypertensive rats, I at 8 mg/h lowered blood pressure from 146 to 122 mm Hg on day 1 and to 115 mm Hg on day 5. Addnl. compds. were prepared and tested. A large number of compds. are claimed.

IT 331-39-5DP, kidney enzyme-cleavable conjugate
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as prodrug antihypertensive)

RN 331-39-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 16 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

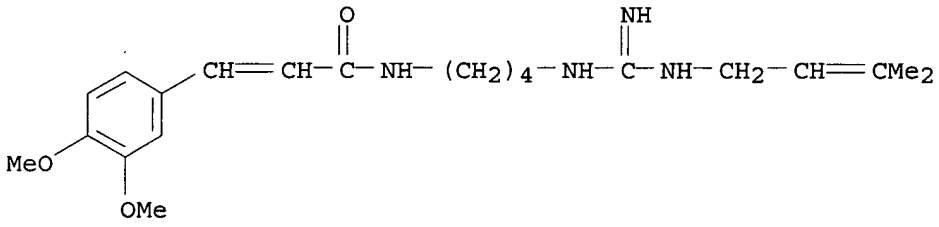
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1994:671689 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	121:271689
TITLE:	Caracasanamide - a novel antihypertensive agent
AUTHOR(S):	Lee, An-Rong; Lin, Connie K.; Huang, Wen-Hsin; Chen, Hsiu-Ho
CORPORATE SOURCE:	School Pharmacy, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE:	Yixue Yanjiu (1994), 14(6), 357-70 CODEN: YIXYE3; ISSN: 1011-4564
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	Chinese

AB Caracasanamide is one of the hypotensive agents isolated from Verbesina caracasana. It is the mixture of E/Z forms of 1-[3,4-(dimethoxycinnamoyl)amino]-4-[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)guanidino]butane. At nontoxic dose, Z-caracasanamide possesses significant, in vivo, activity of antihypertension with a lasting duration. Z-Caracasanamide was found to decrease blood pressure and to increase cardiac inotropism, respiratory frequency, and tidal volume, and to induce a very slight and not significant tachycardia. The pharmacol. profiles indicate that the cardiovascular actions of this compound might result from: (a) a decrease in sympathetic outflow through central neurogenic mechanisms; (b) arterial vasodilation;

and, (c) an interaction with the cardiac β-1 adrenoreceptors. Z-Caracasanamide is as effective as reserpine in lowering blood pressure and demonstrates a longer duration than guanethidine, papaverine, histamine, and thus is a candidate in clin. application. This paper deals with the origin, structure, synthesis, pharmacol. actions and advantages of actions of caracasanamide.

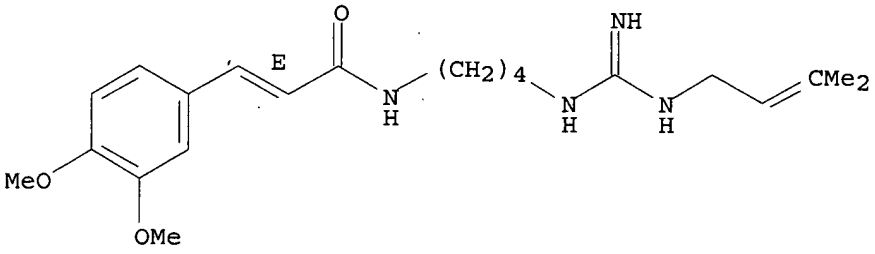
IT 128009-16-5 146269-39-8, Caracasanamide
146269-40-1, z-Caracasanamide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antihypertensive activity and mechanism of action of)

RN 128009-16-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



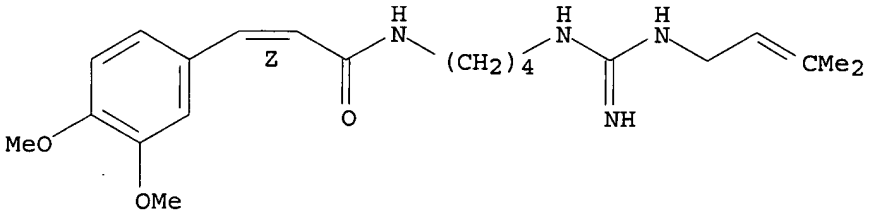
RN 146269-39-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 17 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900158 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:55773

TITLE: Reduction in left ventricular messenger RNA for transforming growth factor β1 attenuates left ventricular fibrosis and improves survival without lowering blood pressure in the hypertensive TGR(mRen2)27 rat

AUTHOR(S): Pinto, Yigal M.; Pinto-Sietsma, Sara-Joan; Philipp, Tobias; Engler, Sonja; Kossmehl, Peter; Hocher, Berthold; Marquardt, Heike; Sethmann, Svenja; Lauster, Roland; Merker, Hans-Joachim; Paul, Martin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology Benjamin Franklin Medical Center, Freie Universitat Berlin, Berlin, 14195, Germany

SOURCE: Hypertension (2000), 36(5), 747-754
CODEN: HPRTDN; ISSN: 0194-911X

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

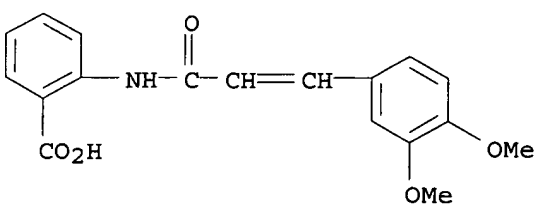
LANGUAGE: English

AB Angiotensin II recruits transforming growth factor β1 (TGFβ1) and is related to left ventricular fibrosis. However, it is unclear whether chronic in vivo reduction in left ventricular TGFβ1 expression blunts fibrosis and improves outcome in angiotensin II-dependent hypertension. Four-week-old male hypertensive TGR(mRen2)27 (Ren2) rats received either normal food, low-dose losartan (0.5 mg/kg/d), or tranilast (a nonspecific TGFβ inhibitor; 400 mg/kg/d) for 12 wk and were compared with Sprague-Dawley control rats. The effect of tranilast on survival was evaluated in 34 addnl. untreated homozygous Ren2 rats. Tranilast or low-dose losartan did not lower blood pressure. However, the increase in left ventricular weight (Ren2 vs. SD 3.1 vs. 2.1 mg/g) was significantly blunted by both tranilast (2.7) and losartan (2.7). Both drugs prevented the increase in left ventricular TGFβ1 mRNA and fibronectin mRNA and blunted the increase in hydroxyproline content and the increase in perivascular fibrosis. The perivascular fibrosis score correlated significantly with the level of expression of TGFβ1 (r = 0.62). In situ hybridization demonstrated increases in TGFβ1 mRNA, predominantly in perivascular and nonmyocyte areas. Both drugs did not prevent the decrease in systolic or diastolic dP/dt, but tranilast significantly improved the survival of untreated Ren2 rats. In conclusion, TGFβ1 mRNA expression is increased predominantly in nonmyocyte regions in the hypertrophied left ventricle in this angiotensin II-dependent model of hypertension. This increase is probably due to high angiotensin II levels rather than to hypertension. This is the first study to suggest that chronic inhibition of TGFβ1 expression attenuates left ventricular hypertrophy and fibrosis, even without lowering blood pressure.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(TGF-β1 mRNA reduction in left ventricle attenuates left ventricular fibrosis and improves survival without lowering blood pressure in hypertensive TGR(mRen2)27 rats)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



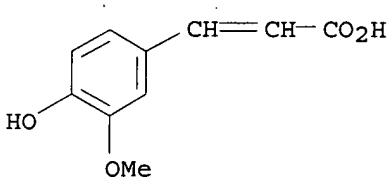
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:113676 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:64675
TITLE: Effects of sodium ferulate on plasma levels of endothelin-1 and nitric oxide in patients with renal hypertension and chronic renal insufficiency
AUTHOR(S): Yang, Jinghua; Zhou, Qiaoling; Cheng, Xiaomiao; Deng, Shengli; Wu, Cailing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nephrology, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, 410008, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Hunan Yike Daxue Xuebao (2002), 27(5), 445-447
CODEN: HYXBET; ISSN: 1000-5625
PUBLISHER: Hunan Yike Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The changes of plasma endothelin-1 (ET-1) and nitric oxide and the effect of Na ferulate on patients with renal hypertension and chronic renal insufficiency were studied. Group I: sixty patients with renal hypertension and chronic renal insufficiency were divided into two groups: A and B. The patients in Group A were treated with Na ferulate and the routine therapy while those in Group B were treated only with the routine therapy. The serum concns. of ET-1 and NO were measured. The level of plasma ET-1 was higher and the level of NO was lower in Group A and B than those in Group C ($P < 0.01$). In Group A, plasma ET-1, blood urea-N (BUN), creatinine, and urinary protein were decreased while plasma NO was increased significantly after the treatment ($P < 0.01$). Compared with Group B, those changes in Group A were more significant ($P < 0.01$). There was a pos. correlation between ET-1 and blood pressure (Bp). There was a neg. correlation between NO and Bp. The level of plasma ET-1 of the patients was remarkably higher than that of the normal subjects in the control group, while NO was remarkably lower; Na ferulate can regulate the balance of plasma ET-1 and NO in patients with renal hypertension and chronic renal insufficiency; and Na ferulate played an important role in protecting renal functions and delaying chronic renal failure.

IT 24276-84-4, Sodium ferulate
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of sodium ferulate on plasma levels of endothelin-1 and nitric oxide in patients with renal hypertension and chronic renal insufficiency)

RN 24276-84-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



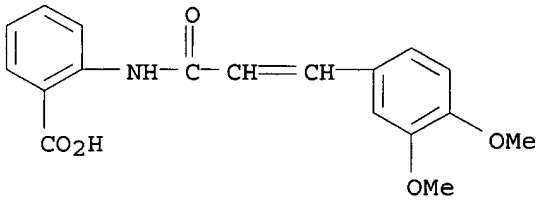
⊛ Na

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:514574 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:46677

TITLE: Tranilast and hypertensive heart disease: Further insights into mechanisms of an anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic drug
AUTHOR(S): Pfab, Thiemo; Hocher, Berthold
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Cardiovascular Research (CCR) and Department of Nephrology, Berlin, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Hypertension (2004), 22(5), 883-886
CODEN: JOHYD3; ISSN: 0263-6352
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review on pharmacol. characteristics of tranilast, anti-proliferative and antifibrotic effects (apart from mast-cell stabilization), and anti-inflammatory potency of tranilast, mol. mechanisms of anti-inflammatory tranilast action, pathogenesis of hypertensive heart disease, and preventive effect of tranilast on cardiac fibrosis. A polemic with S. Kagitani et al. (ibid. 2004, 22, 1007) is added, concerning anti-inflammatory aspects of tranilast action in the course of cardiac fibrosis development. Tranilast is supposed to be a promising compound against fibrotic remodeling of the heart and possibly other organs such as the kidney in diabetic nephropathy.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mol. mechanisms of antiinflammatory and antifibrotic effects of tranilast in hypertensive heart disease and heart fibrosis)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:581843 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:180762
TITLE: Preparation of nitrogen-containing compounds having kinase inhibitory activity and drugs-containing the same
INVENTOR(S): Takami, Atsuya; Iijima, Hiroshi; Iwakubo, Masayuki; Okada, Yuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kirin Beer Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 372 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

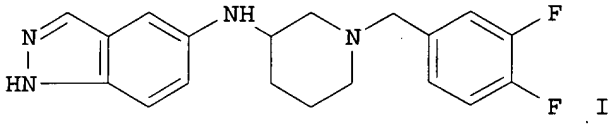
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001056988	A1	20010809	WO 2001-JP721	20010201

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,

HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001030564	A5	20010814	AU 2001-30564		20010201
EP 1256574	A1	20021113	EP 2001-902730		20010201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
US 2004102437	A1	20040527	US 2003-181943		20030519
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-24292	A	20000201
			WO 2001-JP721	W	20010201

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:180762
GI



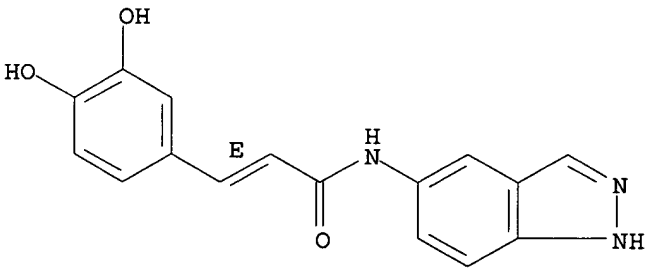
I

AB Title compds. [HetXZ; Het = monocyclic heterocycle or dicycle heterocycle having at least one nitrogen; X = NHCONHQ, NHCOQ1; Q, Q1 independently = bond, alkylene, alkenylene; Z = H halo, monocyclohydrocarbon, dicyclohydrocarbon, tricyclohydrocarbon, heterocycle], pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and solvates of the same are prepared as Rho kinase inhibitors. Thus, the title compound I was prepared and biol. tested for blood presure lowering effect in spontaneous hypertensive rats and diminished urine protein excretion effect in rabbits having GBM-antibody-mediated kidney disease.

IT 353539-62-5P 353539-74-9P 353539-79-4P
353539-84-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of nitrogen-containing compds. having kinase inhibitory activity)

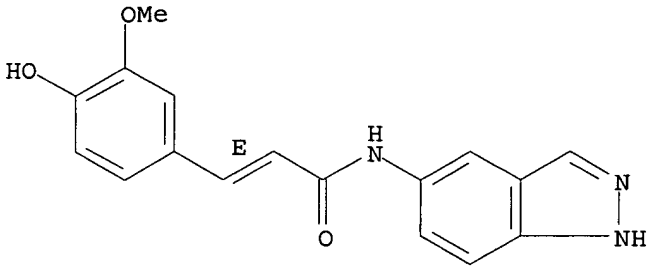
RN 353539-62-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-N-1H-indazol-5-yl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



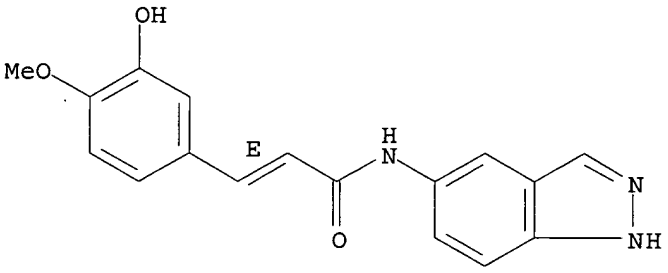
RN 353539-74-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-N-1H-indazol-5-yl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



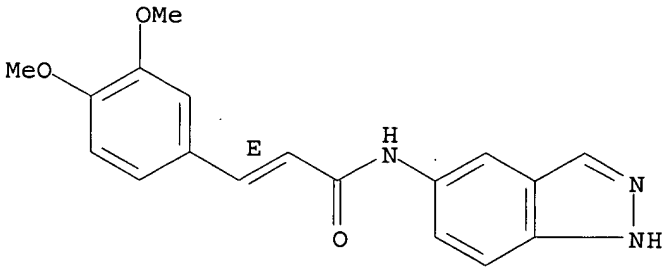
RN 353539-79-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-N-1H-indazol-5-yl-, (2E)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



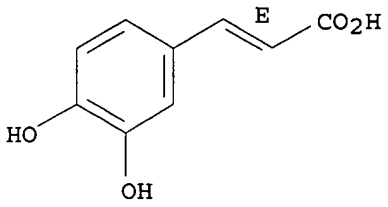
RN 353539-84-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-1H-indazol-5-yl-, (2E)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



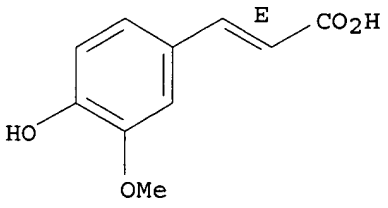
IT 501-16-6 537-98-4 14737-89-4
25522-33-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of nitrogen-containing compds. having kinase inhibitory
activity)
RN 501-16-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



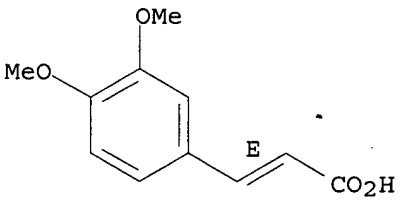
RN 537-98-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



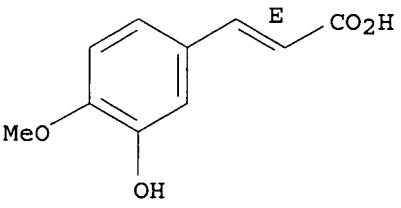
RN 14737-89-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 25522-33-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



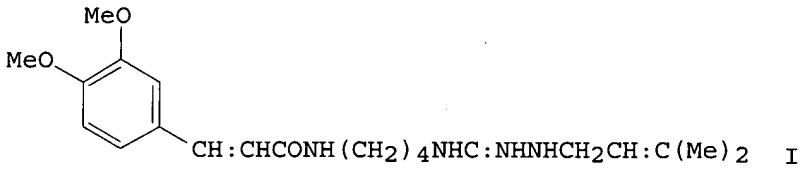
REFERENCE COUNT: 236 THERE ARE 236 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:429237 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:29237
TITLE: Guanidine derivatives having hypotensive activity, composition containing them, and process for obtaining them
INVENTOR(S): Delle Monache, Giuliano; Delle Monache, Franco; Botta,

Bruno; Bonnevaux Castillo, Stella; Espinal, Romulo; De Luca, Carlo; Carmignani, Marco
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

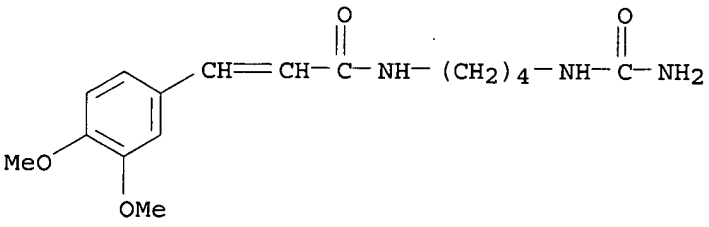
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 330629	A2	19890830	EP 1989-830067	19890217
EP 330629	A3	19901031		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 02003661	A	19900109	JP 1989-45003	19890223
US 5059624	A	19911022	US 1989-315107	19890224
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1988-47665 A	19880224

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 113:29237
GI



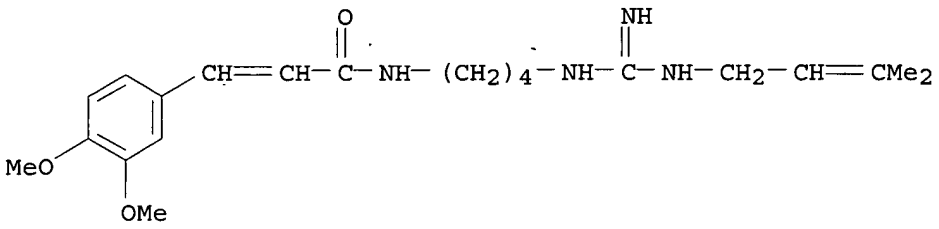
I

AB Guanidine derivs. R1NHCH2NC:NHNHR2, and R2NHC:NHNH(CH2)nNHR3NH(CH2)nNHC:NHNHR2 [R1 = H, (substituted)cinnamoyl; R2 = H, alkyl, alkenyl with the proviso both R1 and R2 ≠ H; R3 = (substituted)truxinoyl, (substituted)truxilloyl; n = 1-8], useful as hypotensives, may be synthesized or isolated from Verbesina caracasana. Thus, V. caracasana was extracted with MeOH, the residue was extracted with EtOAc/H2O, and the H2O-soluble portion was lyophilized and then resuspended in MeOH. Chromatog. of the solution on silica using CHCl3 eluant yielded I 3-6 g. I, administered i.v. to rats at 50-6400 μg/kg, reduced arterial pressure and increased heart rate and respiration rate. I LD50 i.p. in mice was 57 mg/kg. Synthesis of I is also described.
IT 128009-20-1
RL: PROC (Process)
(isolation of, from extract of Verbesina caracasana)
RN 128009-20-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

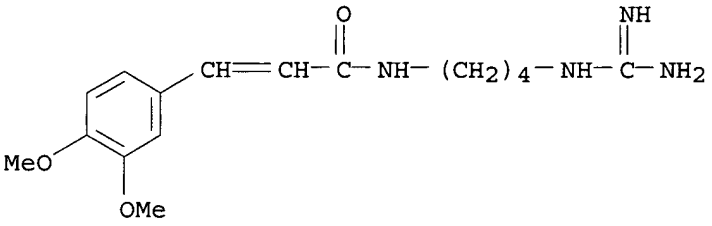


IT 128009-16-5 128009-18-7
RL: PROC (Process)
(isolation of, from Verbesina caracasana, as antihypertensive)

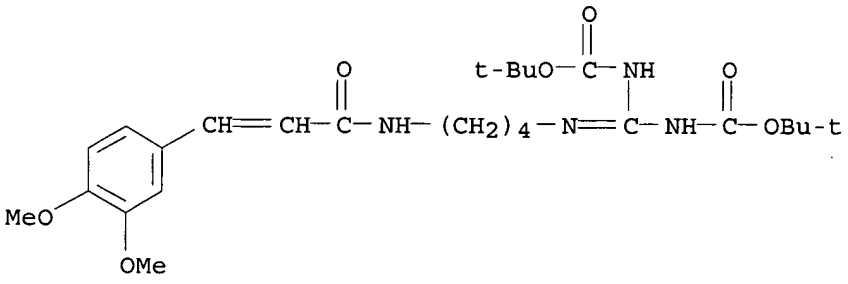
RN 128009-16-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 128009-18-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 128009-24-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and decarboxylation of, in antihypertensive preparation)
RN 128009-24-5 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[4-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]butyl]carbonimidoyl]bis-, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 22 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:659729 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:295291
TITLE: Effect of tranilast on the retinal vessels in the hypertensive rat
AUTHOR(S): Honda, Yukie; Aoike, Chiaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Dep. Ophthalmol., Toho Univ. Sch. Med., 2-17-6 Ohashi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 153-0044, Japan
SOURCE: Atarashii Ganka (1999), 16(9), 1291-1294
CODEN: ATGAEX; ISSN: 0910-1810
PUBLISHER: Medikaru Ai Shuppan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

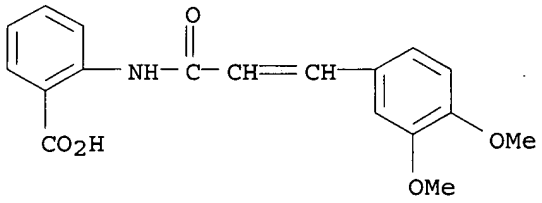
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB We investigated the effect of tranilast on the retinal vessels in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR). Salt loading stroke-prone SHR (SHR-sp) were assigned to either the treated group (dosed with tranilast) or the untreated group. After treatment, computer imaging anal. showed retinal vessel thickness to be significantly inhibited in the treatment group after 8 wk of treatment ($p = 0.008$). This result suggests that tranilast may have an inhibitory effect on early stage hypertensive retinopathy.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of tranilast on retinal vessels in hypertensive rat)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 23 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:72199 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:72199

TITLE: Pharmacologically active acyl derivatives of 1-aminopiperazines

INVENTOR(S): Fauran, C.; Turin, M.; Raynaud, G.; Dorme, N.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Delalande S. A.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 14 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2115024	A5	19720707	FR 1970-42063	19701124
FR 2115024	B1	19740322		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1970-42063 A 19701124

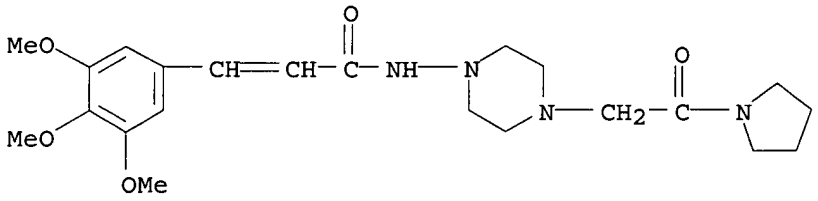
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 4-Aminocarbonylmethyl-1-acylaminopiperazines I [R = NHCHMe2, pyrrolidino; R1 = p-FC6H4CH:CH, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CH, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2, 3,4-methylenedioxystyryl, 2,4-Cl2C6H3CH:CH, 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH:CH, 4-MeOC6H4CH:CH, 4,3-Cl(H2NSO2)C6H3] were prepared by acylating 4-aminocarbonylmethyl-1-aminopiperazines. I exhibited hypotensive, sympathomimetic, diuretic, analgesic, antiinflammatory, choleretic, and spasmolytic activity.

IT 39855-73-7P 39855-74-8P 39855-81-7P
39855-82-8P 39855-87-3P 39855-97-5P
39855-98-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 39855-73-7 CAPLUS

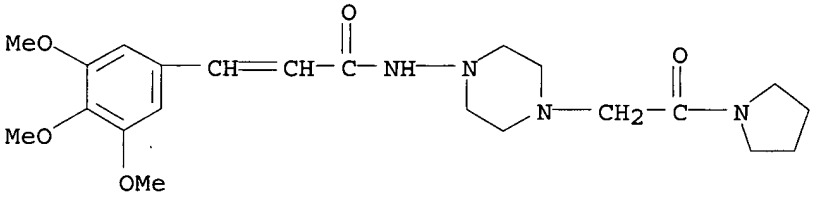
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[2-oxo-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 39855-74-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[2-oxo-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-, (2Z)-2-butenedioate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

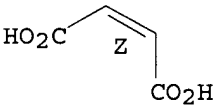
CRN 39855-73-7
CMF C22 H32 N4 O5



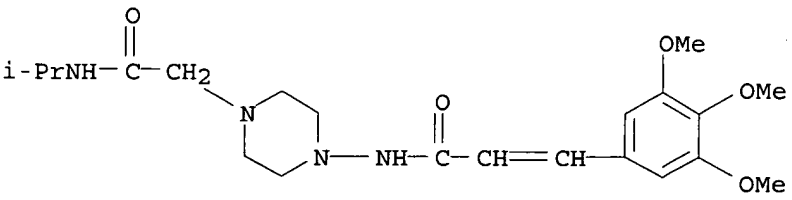
CM 2

CRN 110-16-7
CMF C4 H4 O4

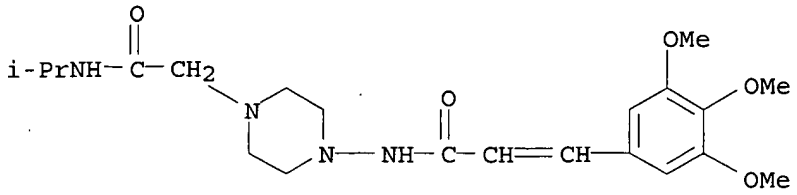
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 39855-81-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineacetamide, N-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[1-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

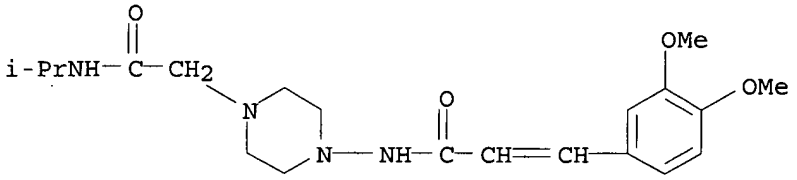


RN 39855-82-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineacetamide, N-(1-methylethyl)-4-[[1-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propenyl]amino]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

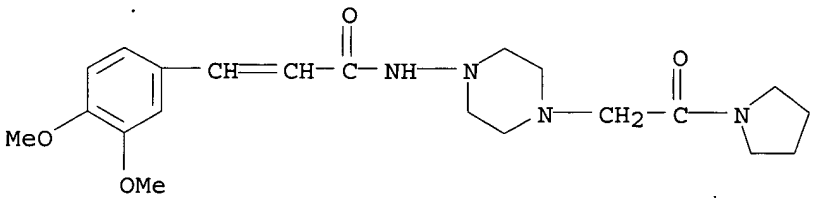


● HCl

RN 39855-87-3 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineacetamide, 4-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-N-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



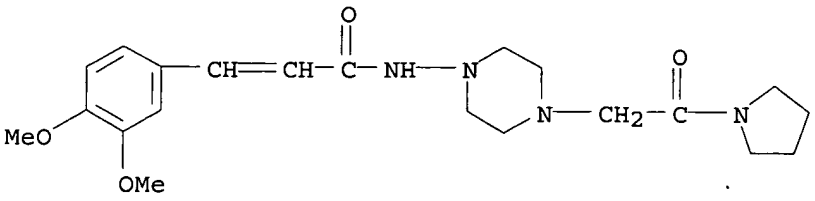
RN 39855-97-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[2-oxo-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 39855-98-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[2-oxo-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]-, (2Z)-2-butenedioate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

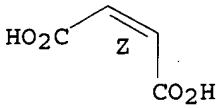
CRN 39855-97-5
CMF C21 H30 N4 O4



CM 2

CRN 110-16-7
CMF C4 H4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.

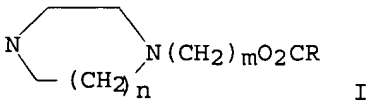


L9 ANSWER 24 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:106677 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:106677
TITLE: Piperazine- and homopiperazinealkanol esters
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Hideo; Nishikawa, Tomoyasu; Mouri, Takaaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hokuriku Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Austrian, 11 pp.
CODEN: AUXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AT 333287	B	19761110	AT 1974-135	19740109
AT 7400135	A	19760315		
JP 50062983	A	19750529	JP 1973-112289	19731008
JP 52024031	B	19770628		
JP 50062988	A	19750529	JP 1973-112290	19731008
JP 52046235	B	19771122		
JP 50062984	A	19750529	JP 1973-112291	19731008
JP 52024032	B	19770628		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1973-112289 A 19731015
JP 1973-112290 A 19731015
JP 1973-112291 A 19731015

GI

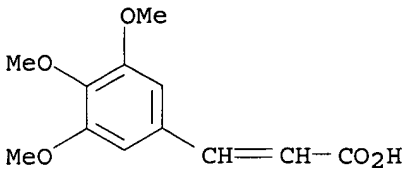


I

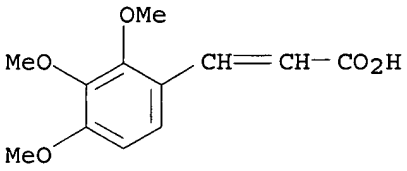
AB Hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepine- and piperazine-1-alkanol esters [I; R = e.g. 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2, 3,4,5-(MeO3)3C6H2, 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3, 2-ClC6H4, Ph, 2-pyridinyl, PhCH:CH; n = 1, 2; m = 2, 3], useful as antihypertensives (no data), are prepared by esterification of the alkanols with the appropriate acids. Thus, refluxing of 1-piperazineethanol and 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2CO2H in presence of 4-MeC6H4SO3H 15 h in C6H6 and treatment with maleic acid gives 46% I dimaleate monohydrate [R = 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2, n = 1, m =2].

IT 90-50-6 33130-03-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esterification by, of piperazine- and homopiperazinealkanols)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



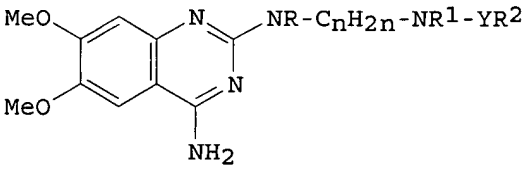
RN 33130-03-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



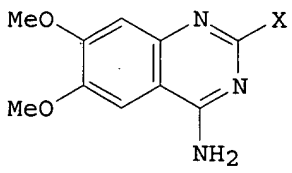
L9 ANSWER 25 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:94421 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:94421
TITLE: Alkylenediamine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Philippe, Michel; Manoury, Jacques
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 12 pp. Addn. to Fr. Demande 2,362,630.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2389613	A2	19781201	FR 1977-13659	19770505
FR 2389613	B2	19801205		

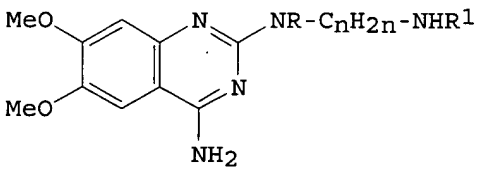
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1977-13659 A 19770505
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 92:94421
GI



I



II



III

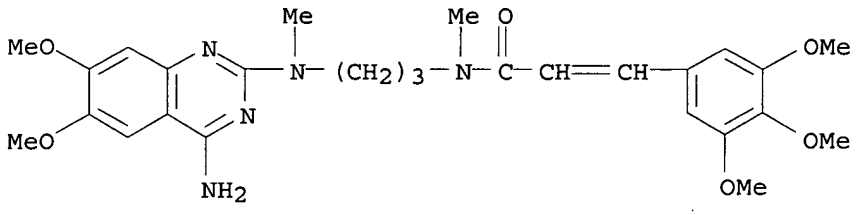
AB The diamines I [R,R1(same or different) = H, C1-5 alkyl; R2 = (un)substituted phenyl, C1-4 alkoxy, alkyl, pyridyl, furyl, etc.; n = 2-4; Y = CO, SO2], having relatively long-lived antihypertensive activity, were prepared by condensing II (X = halo) with RNHCnH2nNR1YR2 or III with XYR2. Thus, stirring I (R = R1 = Me, n = 3) with

3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CHCOCl in CHCl3 at room temperature 30 min gave 47% I [R = R1
= Me, n = 3, R2 = 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CH, Y = CO], isolated as HCl salt.

IT 72766-58-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antihypertensive activity of)

RN 72766-58-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-[3-[(4-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-2-quinazolinyl)methylamino]propyl]-N-methyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:11279 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:11279

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:2093g-h,2094a

TITLE: Urinary excretion of phenolic acids and indole derivatives in hypertonias

AUTHOR(S): Borschel, W.; Hartmann, F.; Heimsoth, V.; Ruge, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Univ. Poliklin., Marburg/Lahn, Germany

SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift (1964), 42(19), 927-35
CODEN: KLWOAZ; ISSN: 0023-2173

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

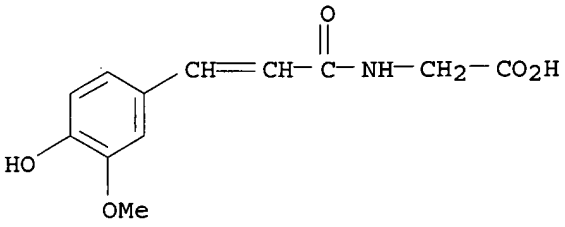
LANGUAGE: German

AB Using paper chromatog., .apprx.40 phenolic acids and .apprx.35 indole and other Ehrlichpos. substances were demonstrated in the urine of patients having various forms of hypertension, and of normals. Of these, 26 phenolic acids and .apprx.20 indole, etc. derivs. were identified as known metabolic products. Qual. changes in the excretion pattern of hypertensive, as compared to normal, urine occurred only in the case of m-hydroxybenzoic acid, which was present only in urines of hypertensive patients. Excretion of p-hydroxybenzoic, o-hydroxyhippuric, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)hydracrylic acid, and vanilmandelic acid was increased irregularly in hypertensive urines. Vanillic acid excretion was increased in some patients, and diminished in others. The most distinct changes compared with normal urines appeared in a group of juvenile hypertensives with highly labile blood pressure values. There were no changes in the excretion of tryptophan-degradation products. 25 refs.

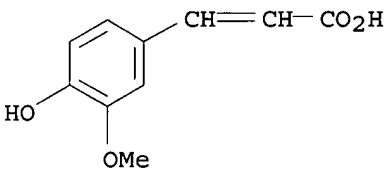
IT 1220-05-9, Glycine, N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamoyl)-
(in urine chromatog. of, in hypertension)

RN 1220-05-9 CAPLUS

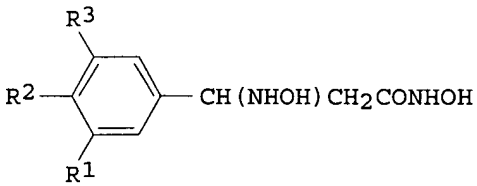
CN Glycine, N-[3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



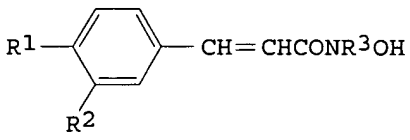
IT 1135-24-6, Cinnamic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-
(in urine, in hypertension)
RN 1135-24-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 27 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:498801 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:98801
TITLE: Preparation and study of 3-phenyl-3-hydroxyaminopropionhydroxamic acids
AUTHOR(S): Fountain, K. R.; Early, T.; Erwin, R.; Aijaz, S.; Kehl, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Northeast Missouri State Univ., Kirksville, MO, USA
SOURCE: Chem. Biol. Hydroxamic Acids, [Proc. Int. Symp.], 1st (1982), Meeting Date 1981, 51-62. Editor(s): Kehl, Horst. Karger: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 49RQAC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I



II

AB The hydroxamic acids I (R1 = H, NO2, -CH2O, OMe, or Me; R2 = H, Cl, Br, -CH2O, F, or OMe; R3 = H or Cl), II (R1 = R2 = H or OMe; R3 = H or Me), and PhCH(NROH)CH2CONHOH (R = Me, Et, n-heptyl, 3-pyridyl, or hydrocinnamyl) were prepared and some tested for blood pressure-lowering

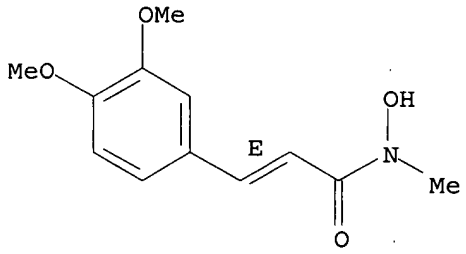
activity in normotensive dogs. Structure-activity relations are discussed. Among the I derivs., for example, the m-Cl (R1 = Cl; R2 = R3 = H) [67248-11-7] and the m-F (R1 = F; R2 = R3 = H) [67248-13-9] derivs. were the most potent. The 4-nitro derivative (R1 = R3 = H; R2 = NO2) [86933-61-1] was the least active, and the remaining compds. were intermediate in potency.

IT 86933-56-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and antihypertensive activity of)

RN 86933-56-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-hydroxy-N-methyl-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 28 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:190216 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:331677

TITLE: Hypotensive agents from Verbesina caracasana. 4. Synthesis and preliminary pharmacological evaluation of analogs of caracasanamide, a hypotensive natural product

AUTHOR(S): Corelli, Federico; Dei, Donata; Delle Monache, Giuliano; Botta, Bruno; De Luca, Carlo; Carmignani, Marco; Volpe, Anna Rita; Botta, Maurizio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Farmaco Chimico Technologico, Universita Siena, Siena, 53100, Italy

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1996), 6(6), 653-8
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

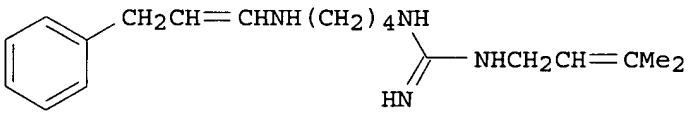
PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 124:331677

GI



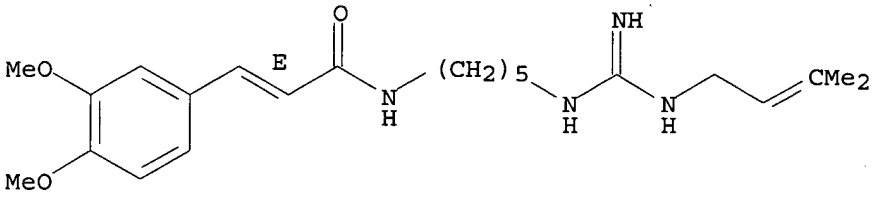
I

AB Some analogs of the hypotensive agent caracasanamide have been synthesized and tested in vivo for cardiovascular effects. The effects of the compds. on the heart and respiratory effects were also determined I emerged as the most interesting compound in the series. Structure-activity relation is also discussed.

IT 176640-44-1P 176640-45-2P 176640-46-3P
176640-47-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and preliminary pharmacol. evaluation of analogs of caracasanamide as hypotensive agents in relation to structure)

RN 176640-44-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[5-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]pentyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

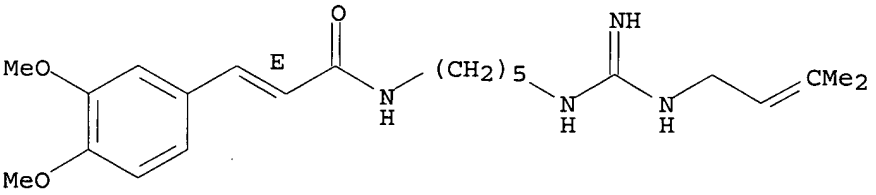


RN 176640-45-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[5-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]pentyl]-, (2E)-, monomethanesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

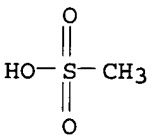
CRN 176640-44-1
CMF C22 H34 N4 O3

Double bond geometry as shown.



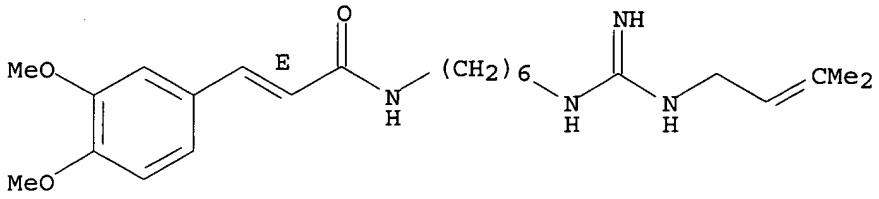
CM 2

CRN 75-75-2
CMF C H4 O3 S



RN 176640-46-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[6-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]hexyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

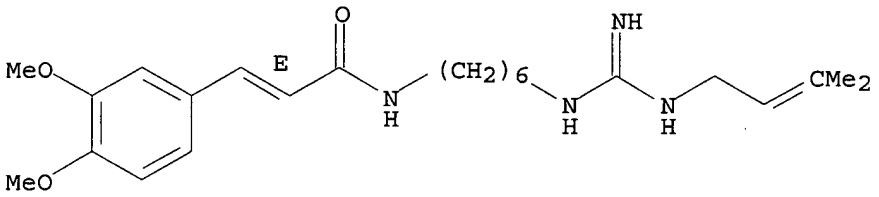


RN 176640-47-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[6-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]hexyl]-, (2E)-, monomethanesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

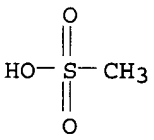
CRN 176640-46-3
CMF C23 H36 N4 O3

Double bond geometry as shown.



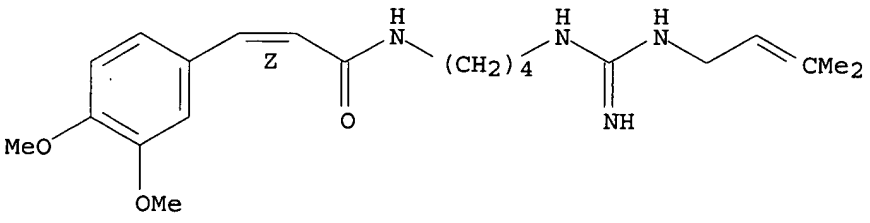
CM 2

CRN 75-75-2
CMF C H4 O3 S

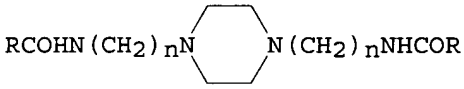


IT 146269-40-1, (Z)-Caracasanamide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and preliminary pharmacol. evaluation of analogs of caracasanamide as hypotensive agents in relation to structure)
RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 29 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:186376 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:186376
TITLE: Synthesis of N,N'-bis(ω-aroylamidoalkyl)piperazine derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Sun, Qingfen; Zhu, Cuili
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai 1st Med. Coll., Fac. Pharm., Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shanghai Diyi Yixueyuan Xuebao (1985), 12(3), 178-82
CODEN: SIIPD4; ISSN: 0253-3650
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
GI



I

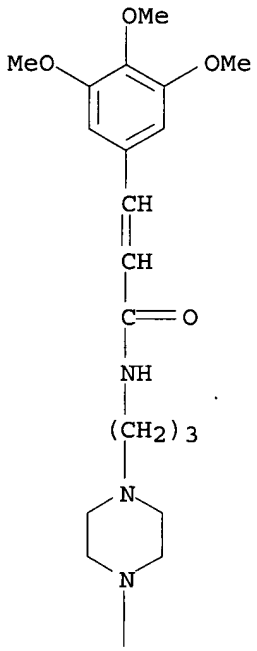
AB The title compds. I [R = 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CH, 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH:CH, 4-MeOC6H4CH:CH, R1C6H4; R1 = 2-, 4-MeO, 4-H2N, 4-Br, 4-Cl, n = 2-3] were prepared by amidation of RCOCl with N,N'-bis(aminoalkyl)piperazines, obtained from alkylation, followed by catalytic hydrogenation of piperazine with CH2:CHCN or ClCH2CN. I (R = 4-MeOC6H4CH:CH) showed similar hypotensive activity as dilazep.

IT 101913-56-8P 101913-57-9P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and hypotensive activity of)

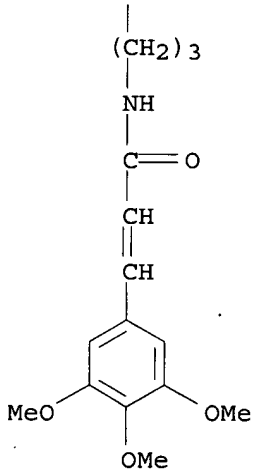
RN 101913-56-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-(1,4-piperazinediyldi-3,1-propanediyl)bis[3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

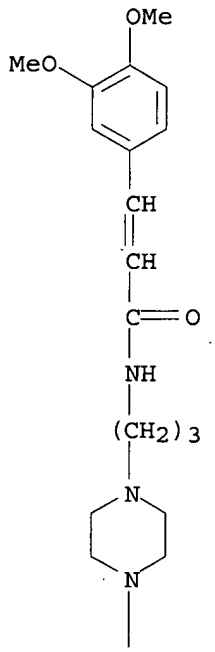


PAGE 2-A

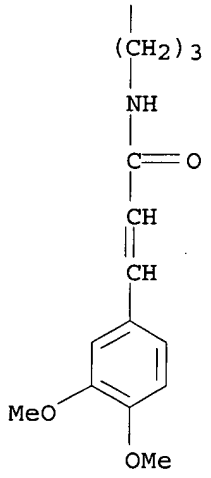


RN 101913-57-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-(1,4-piperazinediyldi-3,1-propanediyl)bis[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L9 ANSWER 30 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2007:13633 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	146:121747
TITLE:	Prostaglandin derivatives
INVENTOR(S):	Benedini, Francesca; Chiroli, Valerio; Chong, Wesley Kwan Mung; Krauss, Achim; Niesman, Michael Ross; Ongini, Ennio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pfizer Inc., USA; Nicox S.A.
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 110pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

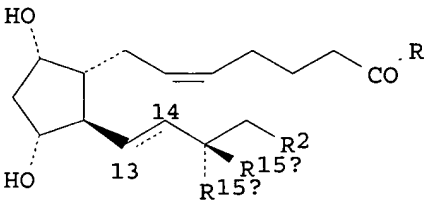
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007000641	A2	20070104	WO 2006-IB1727	20060619

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

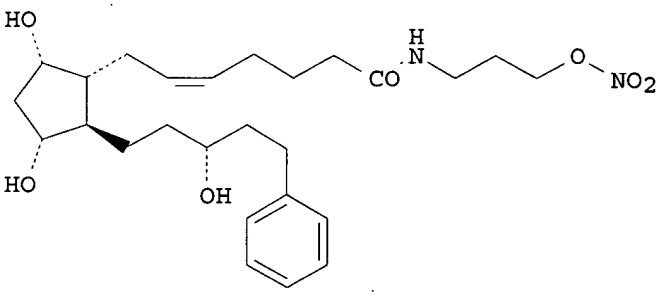
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-696383P P 20050629

GI



I



II

AB Nitrooxy derivs. of prostaglandin amides, such as I [R = NH-X-ONO2, NH-X = amide linking group in which X may be alkylene, arylene, alkenylene, ether, thioether or NH-X is an amino acid residue or a combination thereof; R1 = CH2Ph, OPh, OC6H4-3-CF3, OC6H4-3-Cl, (CH2)5Me; 13,14-bond = (E)-double or single; R15a = OH, R15b = H or R15aR15b = O], with improved pharmacol. activity and enhanced tolerability were prepared for therapeutic use in ophthalmic compns. for the treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension. Thus, prostaglandin amide II was prepared via an amidation reaction of the bis-O-(tert-butyltrimethylsilyl) protected derivative of latanoprost acid with the hydrobromide salt of Br(CH2)3NH2 using TEA, EDAC and DMAP in CH2Cl2, conversion of the resulting brominated amide to its nitrooxy derivative using AgNO3 in MeCN, and finally, desilylation of the resulting nitrooxy derivative using TBAF in THF. The prepared prostaglandin amides were assayed in rabbits for their effect on hypertonic saline-induced transient intraocular pressure rise.

IT 537-98-4

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

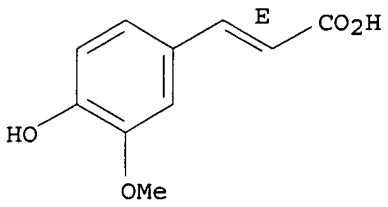
(preparation of prostaglandin derivs. containing a nitrooxy moiety for

therapeutic use in the treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension)

RN 537-98-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 31 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:520694 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:120694

TITLE: 1-(Hydroxyalkyl)piperazine and -homopiperazine esters

INVENTOR(S): Kato, Hideo; Nishikawa, Tomoyasu; Mouri, Takaaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hokuriku Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2355420	A1	19740704	DE 1973-2355420	19731106
JP 49069683	A	19740705	JP 1972-111219	19721108
JP 49132088	A	19741218		
JP 52010877	B	19770326		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1972-254403 A 19720518

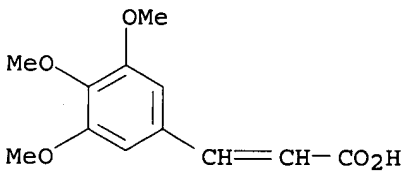
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB (Homo)piperazinylalkyl [m, n = 2, 3; R = e.g. C6H2-(OMe)3-2,3,4, C6H4Cl-2, C6H4F-4, Ph, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, CH:-CHPh, CH:CHC6H2(OMe)3-2,3,4] and their salts were prepd.by refluxing 1-(hydroxyalkyl)(homo)piperazines and RCO2H inC6H6 in the presence of p-MeC6H4SO3H with H2O removal. I were useful as analgesics, anticonvulsants, antihypertensives,and coronary blood vessel dilators, especially in the treatment of circulatory diseases (no data).

IT 90-50-6 33130-03-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with (hydroxyalkyl)piperazines)

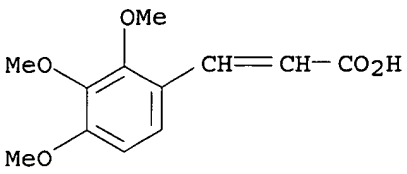
RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 33130-03-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 32 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:455150 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:252293
TITLE: Novel Hypotensive Agents from Verbesina caracasana. 6. Synthesis and Pharmacology of Caracasandiamide1
AUTHOR(S): Carmignani, Marco; Volpe, Anna R.; Delle Monache, Franco; Botta, Bruno; Espinal, Romulo; De Bonnevaux, Stella C.; De Luca, Carlo; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Tafi, Andrea; Ripanti, Giuseppe; Delle Monache, Giuliano
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Biologia di Base e Applicata Sezione di Farmacologia, Universita di L'Aquila, Coppito, 67010, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 42(16), 3116-3125
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Caracasandiamide, a second hypotensive agent isolated from Verbesina caracasana, is the cyclobutane dimer (truxinic type) of the previously reported 1-[(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)amino]-4-[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)guanidino]butane (caracasanamide) (Delle Monache, G.; et al. BioMed. Chemical Lett. 1992, 25, 415-418). The structure was confirmed by synthesis starting from β-truxinic acid obtained by photoaddn. of 3,4-dimethoxycinnamic acid. The dimer was coupled with 2 mol of prenylagmatine to give caracasandiamide in satisfactory yield. By contrast, the direct photodimerization of caracasanamide was unsuccessful. Caracasandiamide, assayed by the iv route in anesthetized rats at doses ranging from 50 to 3200 μg/kg of body weight, was found to have no appreciable effect on heart rate. At lower doses, the drug stimulates breathing and increases cardiac inotropism, stroke volume, and cardiac output, thus augmenting blood pressure and aortic flow. At higher doses, caracasandiamide depresses breathing likely through central neurogenic mechanisms (not involved in the cardiovascular effects), continues to stimulate cardiac inotropism, and induces, by reducing peripheral vascular resistance, arterial hypotension with reduction of both aortic flow and stroke volume These cardiovascular effects appear to involve complex interactions at the level of the peripheral β1-, β2-, and α2-adrenoreceptor-dependent as well as M2- and M4-cholinergic receptor-dependent transductional pathways both in cardiovascular myocells and at the level of the postganglionic sympathetic endings (with reserpine- and guanethidine-like mechanisms). The cardiovascular effects of caracasandiamide, different from those of caracasanamide, do not depend on significant actions on the central nervous system and on baroreflex pathways. In a similar manner and more effective than caracasanamide, caracasandiamide may be considered a hypotensive and antihypertensive drug. It is devoid of some of the neg. side effects, e.g., reflex tachycardia and decreased cardiac inotropism, which are shown by the majority of the most common antihypertensive and vasodilator drugs.

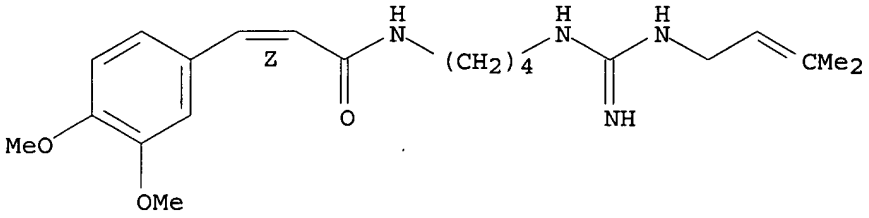
IT 146269-40-1, Z-Caracasanamide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
(cardiovascular effects of caracasandiamide: comparison with other antihypertensives and vasodilators)

RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:698915 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:60839

TITLE: Inhibitory effect of tranilast on hypertrophic collagen production in the spontaneously hypertensive rat heart

AUTHOR(S): Umemura, Kazuo; Kikuchi, Shinji; Suzuki, Yasuhiro; Nakashima, Mitsuyoshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Hamamatsu, 431 - 31, Japan

SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Pharmacology (1998), 78(2), 161-167
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198

PUBLISHER: Japanese Pharmacological Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

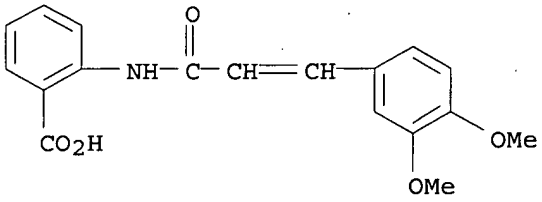
AB Tranilast, N-(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)anthranilic acid, a widely used antiallergy drug in Japan, has been shown to inhibit transforming growth factor-β1 release from fibroblasts and reduce collagen synthesis in keloid cells. In the present study, we have investigated the effect of this drug on cardiac hypertrophy in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR), with a focus on the cardiac collagen matrix, which is associated with myocardial stiffness. Twenty-four-week-old SHRs and Wistar Kyoto rats (WKYs) were administered tranilast (300 mg/kg) orally once a day for 4 wk. This treatment significantly suppressed increases in left ventricular collagen concentration ($P<0.05$) and the left ventricular weight/body wts. ratios ($P<0.05$) in SHRs, and tranilast was ineffective on collagen concentration and ventricular weight/body wts. ratios in WKYs. Tranilast did not affect systolic or diastolic blood pressure, end-diastolic left ventricular pressure and heart rate in both SHRs and WKYs, and the agent did not change pos. dp/dt or cardiac output in SHRs. The pressure-volume relation curve was shifted to the left by the drug; the slope (k) of the logarithm of the pressure-volume relation curve was significantly increased ($P<0.05$) in SHRs. It is concluded that the suppression of increases in cardiac collagen and left ventricular mass by tranilast results in a corresponding prevention of cardiac stiffness as studied in the SHR.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(inhibitory effect of tranilast on hypertrophic collagen production in the spontaneously hypertensive rat heart)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:327442 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:456667

TITLE: Effect of Sodium Ferulate on Migration of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells Induced by Platelet Derived Growth Factor and Endothelin-1

AUTHOR(S): Han, Ying; Xie, Liangdi; Xu, Changsheng; Wang, Huajun

CORPORATE SOURCE: The First Affiliated Hospital, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350005, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi (2004), 12(6), 659-661 CODEN: ZDYZFM; ISSN: 1007-3949

PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Dongmai Yinghua Zazhi Bianjibu

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

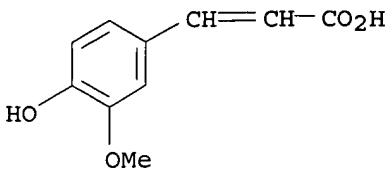
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB To investigate the effect of sodium ferulate (SF), one of the principal components of rhizoma ligustici wallichii, on the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) induced by endothelin-1 (ET-1) and platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), VSMC derived from spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) were cultured. Cell migration was determined by modified Boyden chamber assays. [Ca2+]i was measured with fluorescent Ca2+ indicator Fura-2/AM. The results showed that ET-1 and PDGF significantly induced a migration of VSMC in a dose-dependent manner, which was inhibited by pretreatment of VSMC with SF (107-10-3 mol/L) dose-dependence. The peak inhibition rates of migration induced by ET-1 and PDGF were 85.04% and 81.92% resp. ET-1 and PDGF provoked the rise of [Ca2+]i in VSMC, which was significantly suppressed by 10-3 mol/L SF with a inhibitory peak at 80.14% and 76.69%. The cell migration and rise of [Ca2+]i induced by ET-1 and PDGF in VSMC from SHR may be suppressed by SF.

IT 24276-84-4, Sodium ferulate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of sodium ferulate on migration of vascular smooth muscle cells induced by platelet derived growth factor and endothelin-1)

RN 24276-84-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



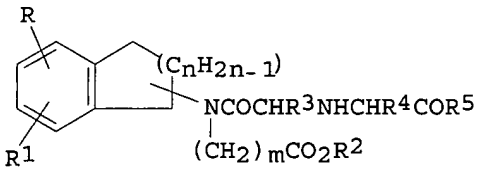
● Na

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:582873 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:182873
TITLE: Bicyclic compounds and their use
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Yoshikazu; Nishikawa, Kohei; Miyake, Akio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

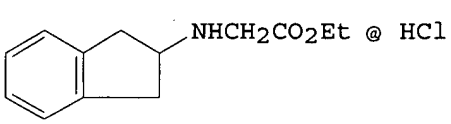
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 51391	A1	19820512	EP 1981-304940	19811021
EP 51391	B1	19840905		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
JP 57077651	A	19820515	JP 1980-154394	19801031
JP 62012800	B	19870320		
JP 57179141	A	19821104	JP 1981-64371	19810428
JP 02023538	B	19900524		
AU 8176521	A	19820506	AU 1981-76521	19811016
AU 543804	B2	19850502		
US 4822818	A	19830524	US 1981-312639	19811019
ZA 8107253	A	19820929	ZA 1981-7253	19811020
GB 2086393	A	19820512	GB 1981-31719	19811021
GB 2086393	B	19840111		
AT 9220	T	19840915	AT 1981-304940	19811021
FI 8103383	A	19820501	FI 1981-3383	19811028
FI 73698	B	19870731		
FI 73698	C	19871109		
DK 8104781	A	19820501	DK 1981-4781	19811029
DK 164917	B	19920907		
DK 164917	C	19930201		
NO 8103662	A	19820503	NO 1981-3662	19811029
NO 155133	B	19861110		
NO 155133	C	19870218		
HU 28805	A2	19831228	HU 1981-3176	19811029
HU 183652	B	19840528		
SU 1271372	A3	19861115	SU 1981-3350151	19811029
CA 1287444	C	19910806	CA 1981-389042	19811029
ES 506714	A1	19830601	ES 1981-506714	19811030
ES 515269	A1	19831201	ES 1982-515269	19820826
US 4474692	A	19841002	US 1983-494061	19830512
ES 524148	A1	19850501	ES 1983-524148	19830715
CA 1287446	C2	19910806	CA 1984-468185	19841119
NO 8602859	A	19820503	NO 1986-2859	19860715
NO 157103	B	19871012		
NO 157103	C	19880120		
JP 63002963	A	19880107	JP 1987-30000	19870212

JP 02024265	B	19900529			
US 5098892	A	19920324	US 1989-302940		19890130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1980-154394	A	19801031
			JP 1981-64371	A	19810428
			US 1981-312639	A3	19811019
			EP 1981-304940	A	19811021
			CA 1981-389042	A	19811029
			NO 1981-3662	A1	19811029

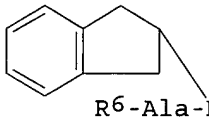
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 97:182873
GI



I



II

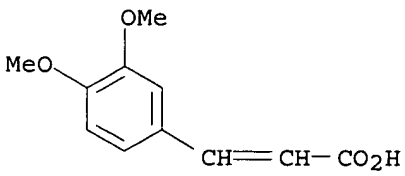


III

AB Peptide derivs. I [R, R1 = H, OH, C1-4 alkoxy; RR1 = C1-4 alkylenedioxy; R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R3 = H, C1-4 alkyl, (un)substituted amino-C1-4 alkyl; R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl, (un)substituted phenyl-C1-4 alkyl; R5 = OH, C1-4 alkoxy, mono- or di-C1-4 alkylamino; m, n = 1, 2] were prepared as angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and antihypertensives. Thus, H-Gly-OEt.HCl was treated with 2-indanone in MeOH containing NaBH3CN to give indanylglycine II, which was coupled with PhCH2O2C-Ala-OH by ClCO2CH2CHMe2 to give the protected dipeptide, which was deblocked by saponification and hydrogenolysis to give dipeptide III (R6 = H). The latter was treated with PhCH2CH2COCO2Et in EtOH for 1 h at room temperature and the resulting solution was reduced by NaBH3CN and then treated with HCl/EtOH to give III.HCl [R = PhCH2CH2CH(CO2Et)] (IV). IV at 1 μM inhibited ACE by 87%.

IT 2316-26-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and esterification of, with ethanol)

RN 2316-26-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

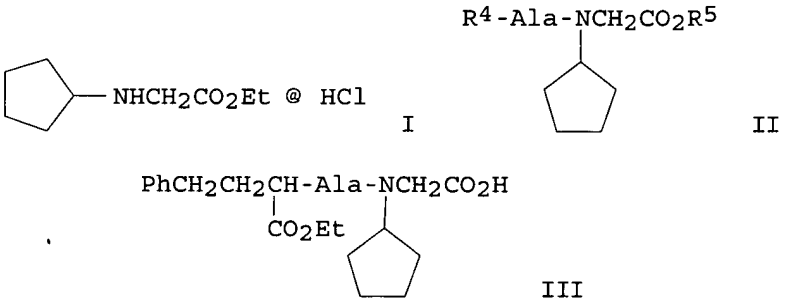


L9 ANSWER 36 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:107786 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:107786
TITLE: Alicyclic compounds and their use

INVENTOR(S): Oka, Yoshikazu; Nishikawa, Kohei; Miyake, Akio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 57998	A1	19820818	EP 1982-300300	19820121
EP 57998	B1	19840808		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
JP 57123151	A	19820731	JP 1981-9470	19810123
JP 57203050	A	19821213	JP 1981-88539	19810609
JP 58109458	A	19830629	JP 1981-208817	19811222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-9470 A	19810123
			JP 1981-88539 A	19810609
			JP 1981-208817 A	19811222

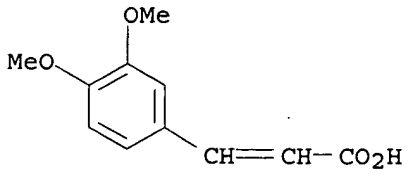
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:107786; MARPAT 98:107786
GI



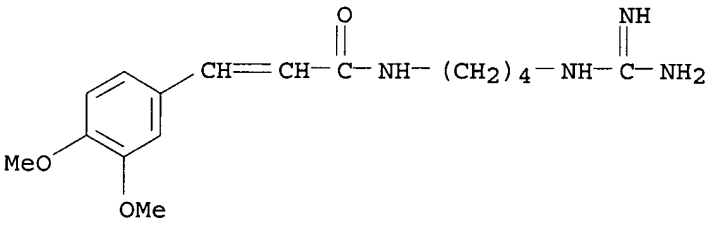
AB Peptide derivs. CylN(CH2CO2R)COCHR1NHCHR2CO2R3 [Cyl = C3-10 alicyclic group; R = H, alkyl, R1 = H, alkyl, aralkyl; R2 = H, alkyl, (un)substituted aralkyl; R3 = H, alkyl] were prepared as antihypertensives due to their ability to inhibit angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). Thus, H-Gly-OEt.HCl underwent reductive cycloalkylation with cyclopentanone in the presence of NaBH3CN to give cyclopentylglycine I, which was coupled with Z-Ala-OH (Z = PhCH2O2C) by ClCO2CH2CHMe2 in THF containing Et3N to give peptide II (R4 = Z, R5 = Et), which was saponified and then Z-deblocked by hydrogenolysis to give II (R4 = R5 = H). The latter was treated with PhCH2CH2COCO2Et in the presence of NaBH3CN to give peptide derivative III (as the HCl salt). III at 1 μM inhibited ACE by 84%.

IT 2316-26-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and purification of, with ethanol)

RN 2316-26-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

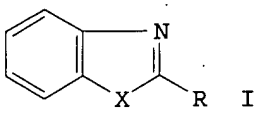


L9 ANSWER 37 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:769090 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:87936
TITLE: Novel hypotensive agents from Verbesina caracasana. 7. Further hypotensive metabolites from verbesina caracasana
AUTHOR(S): Delle Monache, Giuliano; Volpe, Anna Rita; Delle Monache, Franco; Vitali, Alberto; Botta, Bruno; Espinal, Romulo; De Bonnevaux, Stella C.; De Luca, Carlo; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Carmignani, Marco
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro Chimica dei Recettori, Centro Chimica dei Recettori, Universita Cattolica, Rome, 00168, Italy
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1999), 9(22), 3249-3254
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB After the isolation of caracasanamide and caracasandiamide, further hypotensive components of Verbesina caracasana were shown to be N3-prenylagmatine, N1-3',4'-dimethoxycinnamoylagmatine, agmatine and galegin (prenylguanidine). The structures were assigned on the basis of the spectral data of both metabolites and products from their alkaline hydrolyzes. A pharmacol. anal. of these products is also presented.
IT 128009-18-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(isolation of antihypertensive guanidine metabolites from Verbesina caracasana)
RN 128009-18-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]butyl]-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:429185 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:29185
TITLE: 2-Aryl-substituted benzannulated 5-ring heterocycles as potential cardiovascular agents. 1
AUTHOR(S): Rose, Ulrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm., Johannes Gutenberg-Univ., Mainz, D-6500, Germany
SOURCE: Chemiker-Zeitung (1991), 115(2), 55-8
CODEN: CMKZAT; ISSN: 0009-2894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GI



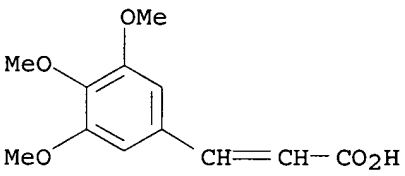
I

AB Benzazoles I (X = S, O; R = substituted Ph, pyridyl, styryl) were prepared from RCO2H and 2-HXC6H4NH2. I (X = O, R = 2-methylthio-3-pyridyl) had 48% of the antihypertensive activity of fostedil. I also have fungicidal activity.

IT 90-50-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclization of, with aminothiophenol and aminophenol)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 39 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:105114 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:105114

TITLE: 2-[(3',5'-Dimethoxy-4'-hydroxy)phenylmethylene]-3-carboxy-4-(3",5"-dimethoxy-4"-hydroxyphenyl)-γ-butyrolactone

INVENTOR(S): Umezawa, Hamao; Takeuchi, Tomio; Kumada, Yoshiki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Microbiochemical Research Foundation, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

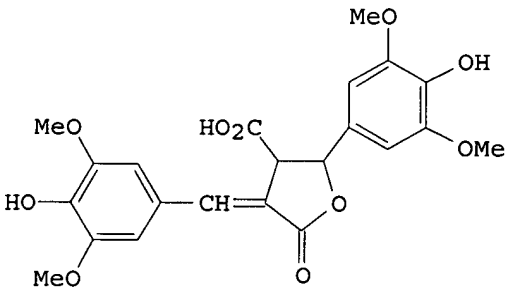
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52136163	A	19771114	JP 1976-53527	19760510

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1976-53527 A 19760510

GI



I

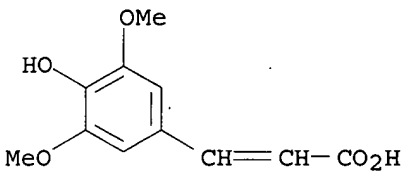
AB 3,5,4-(MeO)2(HO)C6H2CH:CHCO2H (3 g) in MeOH was added to 6 g FeCl3 in H2O

and air introduced vigorously over 3 h to give 45.1% the title compound (I). I at 50 mg/kg orally decreased the blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats by 23.1% in 6 h.

IT 530-59-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(self-cyclocondensation of)

RN 530-59-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 40 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:43029 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:106536

TITLE: Preparation of substituted dicinnamoylquinides and their therapeutic use in augmentation of adenosine function

INVENTOR(S): De Paulis, Tomas; Lovinger, David M.; Martin, Peter R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vanderbilt University, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

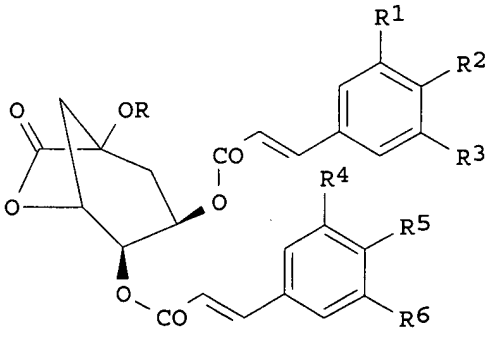
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

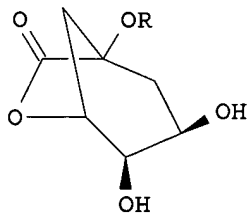
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2003013758	A1	20030116	US 2002-143606		20020510
US 6693128	B2	20040217			
CA 2347879	A1	20021111	CA 2001-2347879		20010516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-290282P	P	20010511
			CA 2001-2347879	A	20010516

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:106536

GI



I



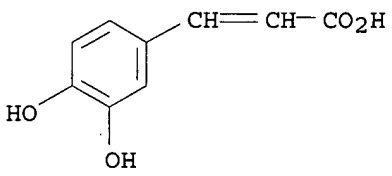
II

AB This invention describes the preparation of dicinnamoylquinides, such as I [R = H; R1-6 = H, OH, alkyl, alkoxy, halogen], and their use as therapeutic agents for enhancing adenosine levels in the brain and peripheral organs.

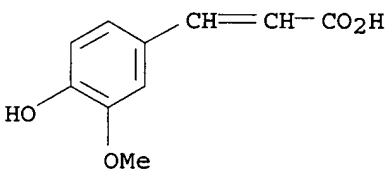
These agents, which partially or completely inhibit adenosine transport, are particularly useful in treating human diseases or conditions that benefit from acute or chronic elevated levels of adenosine, such as reperfusion injury, coronary or cerebral ischemia, coronary vasoconstriction, paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, hypertension, wound healing, diabetes, inflammation, stroke, depression, cardiovascular disorders, or sleep disturbances. These quinides can also be used to protect normal cells from chemotoxicity in patients undergoing cancer therapy and reverse the behavioral effects of caffeine intake. Thus, O-protected (-)-quinic acid γ-lactone II (R = CO2CH2CCl3) was acylated with the in situ formed acid chloride of 4-chlorocinnamic acid to give the 3,4-di-(4-chlorocinnamoyl)-1,5-quinide I (R = CO2CH2CCl3, R1 = R3 = R4 = R6 = H, R2 = R5 = Cl) with 79% yield. Subsequent deprotection of the quinide using zinc powder and AcOH in THF gave the desired quinide I (R = R1 = R3 = R4 = R6 = H, R2 = R5 = Cl) in 78% yield. The prepared quinides were evaluated for adenosine transporter affinity and for inhibition of adenosine transport. Also, pharmaceutical compns. containing these quinides were presented.

IT 331-39-5, 3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid 1135-24-6, 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of substituted dicinnamoylquinides and their therapeutic use in augmentation of adenosine function)

RN 331-39-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



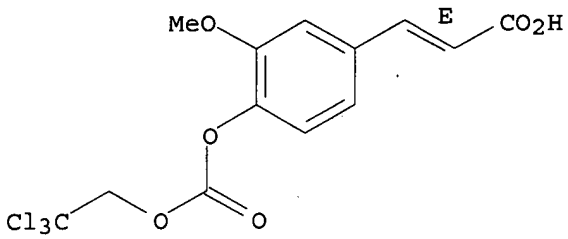
RN 1135-24-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 485402-21-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of substituted dicinnamoylquinides and their therapeutic use in augmentation of adenosine function)

RN 485402-21-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-methoxy-4-[[(2,2,2-trichloroethoxy)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

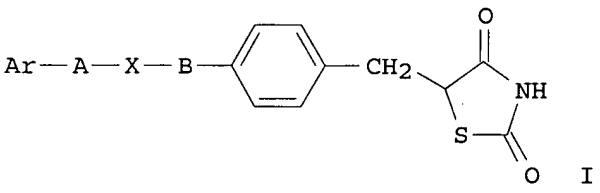
Double bond geometry as shown.

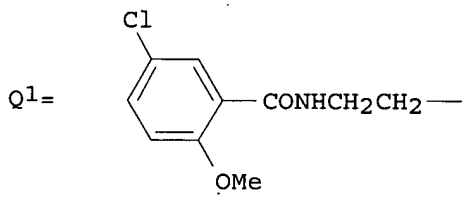


L9 ANSWER 41 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:58393 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:232440
TITLE: Thazolidinedione compounds useful as antidiabetics
INVENTOR(S): Regnier, Gilbert; Charton, Yves; Duhault, Jacques; Espinal, Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adir et Compagnie, Fr.
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 133,898, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5478853	A	19951226	US 1995-376052	19950120
FR 2696743	A1	19940415	FR 1992-12123	19921012
FR 2696743	B1	19941223		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1992-12123 A 19921012
US 1993-133898 B2 19931012
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:232440
GI





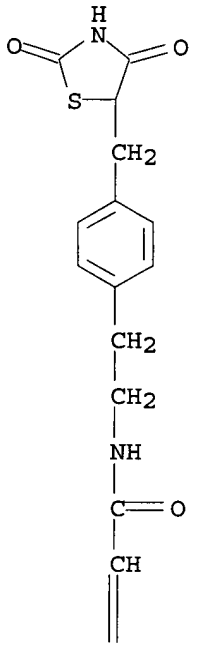
AB The title compds. are 5-(4-substituted benzyl)thiazolidine-2,4-diones I [Ar = polymethylene ring with optional alkyl substituent(s), (un)substituted aryl or heterocyclyl; A = bond, hydrocarbondiyl with double bond, (CH2)1-3, CMe2(CH2)0-2, (un)substituted CHPh(CH2)0-2, O(CH2)1-3, S(CH2)1-3; X = O, CONR, SO2NR; R = H, alkyl, alkenyl; or ArAX = phthalimido; B = saturated hydrocarbondiyl with optional OH or oxo substituent] and their enantiomers, diastereoisomers, and pharmaceutically tolerable salts. The compds. are useful for treating insulin resistance

and/or non-insulin-dependent diabetes, possibly associated with hypertension. An exemplary compound compound is 5-[4-[2-(2-methoxy-5-chlorobenzamido)ethyl]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, i.e., I [Ar-A-X-B- = Q1] (II), which was prepared by cyclization of the corresponding 3-phenyl-2-chloropropionic acid derivative with thiourea in sulfolane at 120°, followed by hydrolysis with aqueous HCl at 100°. II, at ≤ 10 mg/kg/day orally in mice, had the same hypoglycemic effect as ciglitazone at 50-100 mg/kg/day. II also had little or no hematol. effect at 250 mg/kg/day in rats, whereas pioglitazone had strong adverse effects at 100 mg/kg/day.

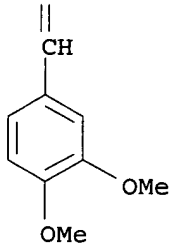
IT 174772-41-9P 174772-45-3P 174772-47-5P
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of thiazolidinediones as antidiabetics)

RN 174772-41-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[2-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



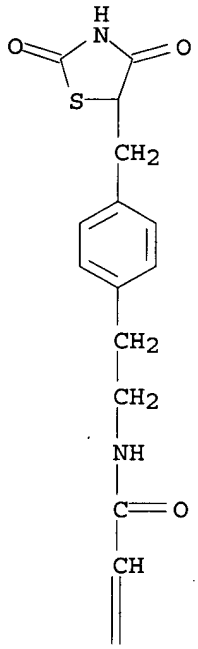
PAGE 2-A



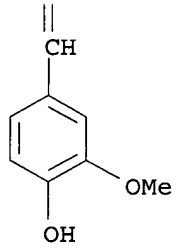
RN 174772-45-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-[2-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]ethyl]-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

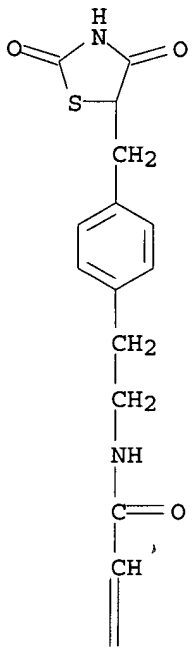


PAGE 2-A

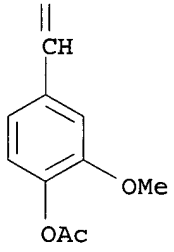


RN 174772-47-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[4-(acetyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl]-N-[2-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



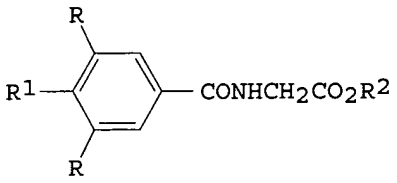
PAGE 2-A



L9 ANSWER 42 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:139646 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:139646
TITLE: Vasoactive N-benzoyl- or N-cinnamoylglycines
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zambeletti Espana S. A., Spain
SOURCE: Span., 9 pp.
CODEN: SPXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
ES 422191	A1	19760416	ES 1974-422191		19740110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			ES 1974-422191	A	19740110

GI



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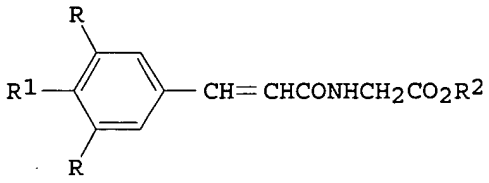


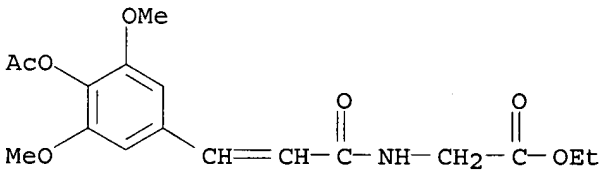
II

AB N-acylglycines I and II (R = H, HO, AcO, MeO, Cl; R1 = H, HO, AcO; R2 = H, Et) were prepared by acylation of glycine or its Et ester with the appropriate benzoyl or cinnamoyl chloride. Some I and II had hypertensive and others hypotensive activity in tests on the cat (in vivo) and the rabbit (in vitro, hypertension induced with noradrenaline). Thus, H2NCH2CO2Et 20.4, 4,3,5-(AcO)(MeO)2C6H2COCl 38 g, and NaHCO3 112 g in AcOEt-Et2O-H2O was stirred 3 h at room temperature and 4 h at 40°C to give 15 g I (R = MeO, R1 = AcO, R2 = Et), which was hydrolyzed to the acid.

IT 62098-72-0P 62098-77-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and effect on blood pressure)

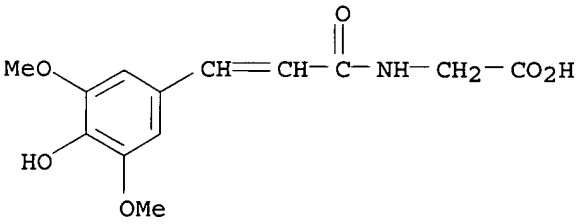
RN 62098-72-0 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[3-[4-(acetyloxy)-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 62098-77-5 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 43 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:843218 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:350051

TITLE: Preparation process of [3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propenamido]-N-ethyl nitrate having cardiovascular pharmacological activity

INVENTOR(S): Xu, Jingfeng; Wang, Jinping; Qi, Ping; Yang, Yongge; Zhang, Mei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 16 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1249295	A	20000405	CN 1999-119659	19990924
CN 1083824	B	20020501		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1999-119659	19990924

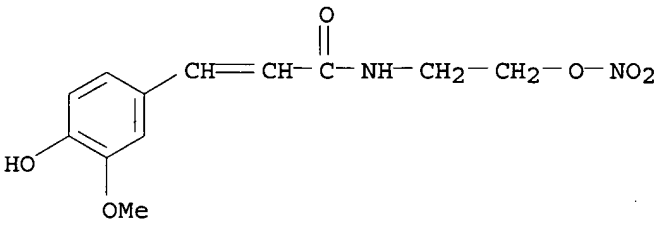
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:350051

AB Title compound was prepared by chlorinating 3-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propanoic acid with oxalyl chloride or SOCl2 in dichloromethane in the presence of DMF at 15°-80° for 1-5 h to obtain 3-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propanoyl chloride, acylating with 2-aminoethyl nitrate in toluene-water to obtain [3-(4-acetoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propenamido]-N-Et nitrate as intermediate. Title compound was tested for cardiovascular pharmacol. activity.

IT 306272-46-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation process of hydroxymethoxyphenylpropenamidoethyl nitrate having cardiovascular pharmacol. activity)

RN 306272-46-8 CAPLUS

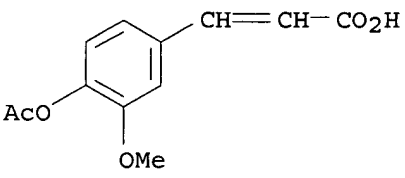
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-N-[2-(nitrooxy)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 2596-47-6, 3-(4-Acetoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation process of hydroxymethoxyphenylpropenamidoethyl nitrate having cardiovascular pharmacol. activity)

RN 2596-47-6 CAPLUS

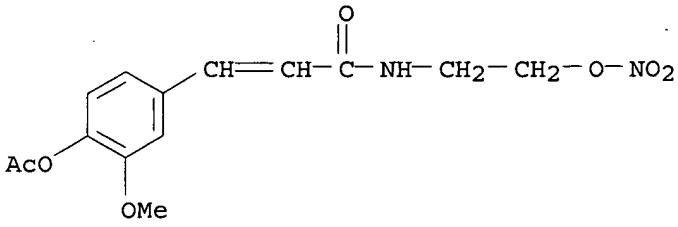
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[4-(acetyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 306272-47-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation process of hydroxymethoxyphenylpropenamidoethyl nitrate having cardiovascular pharmacol. activity)

RN 306272-47-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[4-(acetyloxy)-3-methoxyphenyl]-N-[2-(nitrooxy)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



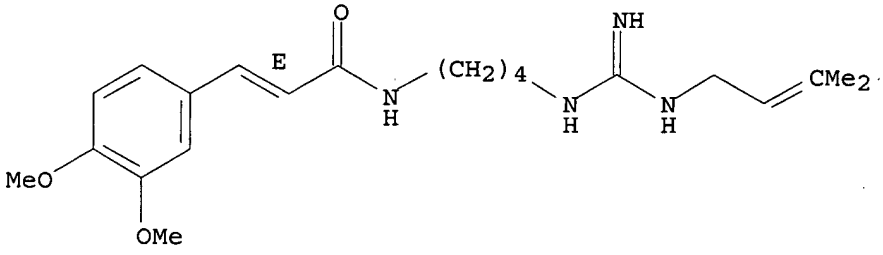
L9 ANSWER 44 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:791311 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:123446
TITLE: A multidisciplinary research on Verbesina caracasana
AUTHOR(S): Botta, Bruno; Misiti, Domenico; Delle Monache, Giuliano; Persichilli, Silvia; Vitali, Alberto; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Carmignani, Marco
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Studi di Chimica e Tecnologia delle Sostanze Biologicamente Attive, Universita "La Sapienza", Rome, I-00185, Italy
SOURCE: Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1997), 127(6), 305-310
CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
PUBLISHER: Societa Chimica Italiana
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two hypotensive agents have been isolated from Verbesina caracasana Fries and attributed the structure of 1-[(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)amino]-4-[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)guanido]butane and β-truxinic[bis-3',4'-dimethoxy]di[N-(3-methylbut-3-enyl)guanidobutyl]amide, resp. The structures of the two compds. have been confirmed by syntheses and their pharmacol. profiles established. Studies on cell cultures of Verbesina caracasana gave unexpected results showing that a β-glucosyltransferase is active in whole cells.

IT 146269-39-8P 146269-40-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(isolation, preparation and pharmacol. of Verbesina caracasana constituents)

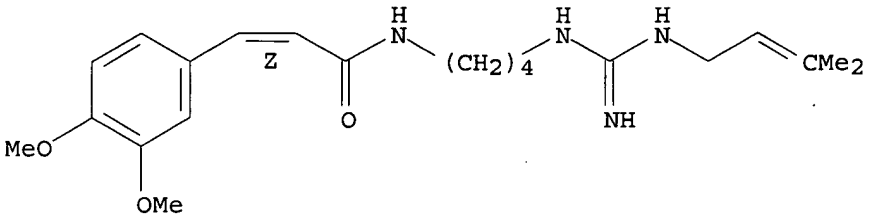
RN 146269-39-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



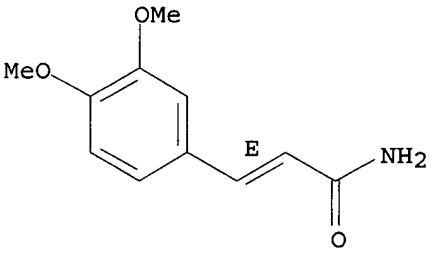
RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



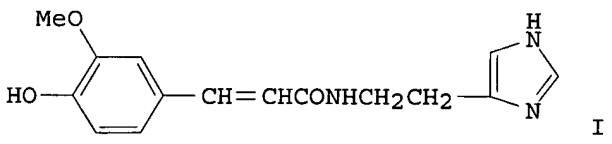
IT 130973-10-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(isolation, preparation and pharmacol. of Verbesina caracasana constituents)
RN 130973-10-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:197969 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:197969
TITLE: Validity of the Oriental medicines. Part 74. Liver protective drugs. Part 20. Studies on the constituents of Ephedra. Part 17. Pharmacological actions of analogs of feruloylhistamine, an imidazole alkaloid of Ephedra roots
AUTHOR(S): Hikino, Hiroshi; Kiso, Yoshinobu; Ogata, Minoru; Konno, Chohachi; Aisaka, Kazuo; Kubota, Hiroaki; Hirose, Nakako; Ishihara, Takafumi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Inst., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, Japan
SOURCE: Planta Medica (1984), 50(6), 478-80
CODEN: PLMEAA; ISSN: 0032-0943
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

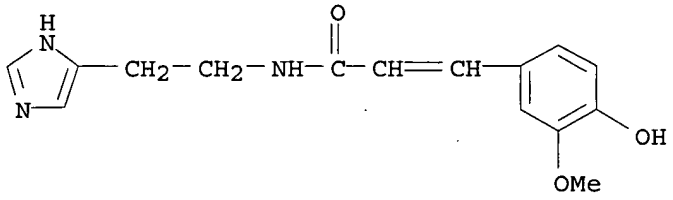


I

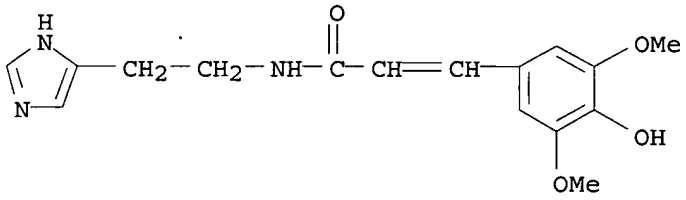
AB Analogs of feruloylhistamine (I), an imidazole alkaloid of Ephedra roots, were prepared and their pharmacol. actions determined These compds. had hypotensive, histidine decarboxylase [9024-61-7] inhibitory,antiulcer, and antihepatotoxic actions.
IT 94848-18-7DP, analogs 94848-21-2P 94848-23-4P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation and pharmacol. of)

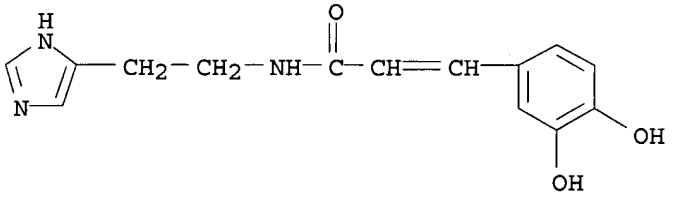
RN 94848-18-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 94848-21-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 94848-23-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-N-[2-(1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 46 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:185027 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:185027
TITLE: Preparation of trisubstituted benzene compounds for treating congestive heart failure
INVENTOR(S): Hawkins, Lynn D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 38,252, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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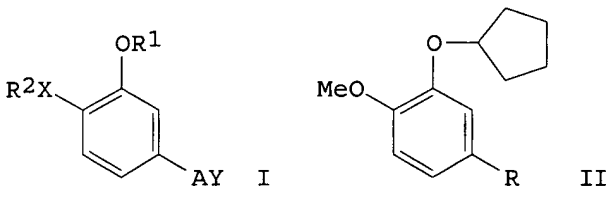
US 4971959	A	19901120	US 1988-292580	19881230
US 5274002	A	19931228	US 1990-578965	19900906
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-38252	B1 19870414
			US 1988-292580	A3 19881230

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:185027
GI



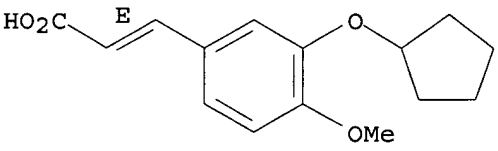
AB The title compds. [I; R1 = C3-6 cycloalkyl; R2 = alkyl; X = O, S; A = bond, C1-7 alkylene, C2-6 alkenylene optionally interrupted by O, S, and imino; Y = CONR3R4 wherein R3, R4 = H, alkyl, azido, cyano] are prepared Hydrogenation of II [R = (E)-CH:CHCO2Me] (preparation given) over 5% Pd-C gave 83.9% propionate II (R = CH2CH2CO2Me), which was heated in anhydrous methanolic NH3 at 100° to give 32.0% I (R1 = cyclopentyl, R2X = MeO, A = CH2CH2, Y = CONH2) (III). III showed EC50 of 1 + 10-5M in improving coronary blood flow and increased heart contractility at 1.0 mg/kg in dogs.

IT 133332-31-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as cardiotonic and cardiovascular agent)

RN 133332-31-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-(cyclopentyloxy)-4-methoxyphenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 47 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:75410 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:75410
TITLE: Preparation of arylbenzothiazinones as calcium antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Lerch, Ulrich; Henning, Rainer; Kaiser, Joachim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3614363	A1	19871029	DE 1986-3614363	19860428
FI 8701813	A	19871029	FI 1987-1813	19870424
EP 244723	A2	19871111	EP 1987-106067	19870425
EP 244723	A3	19881019		

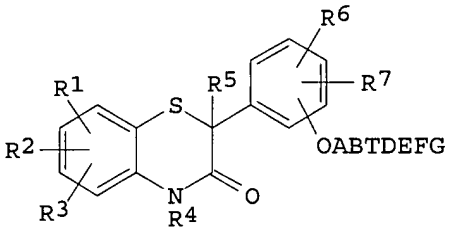
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

AU 8771994	A	19871029	AU 1987-71994	19870427
AU 601659	B2	19900913		
DK 8702133	A	19871029	DK 1987-2133	19870427
NO 8701745	A	19871029	NO 1987-1745	19870427
JP 62258371	A	19871110	JP 1987-102143	19870427
ZA 8702972	A	19871125	ZA 1987-2972	19870427
HU 45517	A2	19880728	HU 1987-1845	19870427
HU 199814	B	19900328		
IL 82332	A	19910816	IL 1987-82332	19870427

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1986-3614363 A 19860428

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:75410; MARPAT 108:75410

GI



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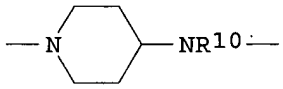
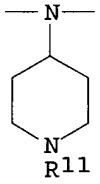
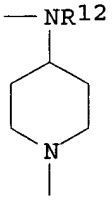


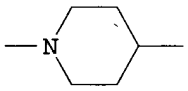
Q1



Q2



Q3



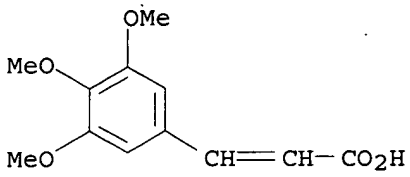
Q4

AB The title compds. [I; R1, R2, R3, R6, R7 = C1-4 alkyl, C1-3 alkoxy, F, Cl, Br, CF3, NO2, OH, AcNH, NH2; R4 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C3-10 alkenyl, (substituted) Ph; R5 = H, C1-15 alkyl, C3-15 alkenyl, C4-8 cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, (substituted) Ph, phenylalkyl; R9, R10, R11, R12 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C1-6 alkanoyl, (substituted) phenylalkyl, benzhydryl, benzhydrylalkyl, phenylalkanoyl; A = (CH2)n X(CH2)n; X = CH2, O, S, CO, CHOH, CR82; R8 = H, C1-4 alkyl; B = NR9, piperazinyl, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4; T = (CH2)p; D = CHOH, CO, NR13CO, O; R13, R14 = H, C1-4 alkyl; E = (CH2)q, CH:CH; F = bond, NR14CO, CO, O; G = aryl; m = 1-4; n = 1-3; p,q= 0-3] are prepared as Ca antagonists. A mixture of 3,4-dihydro-2-isopropyl-4-methyl-2-[2-(4-bromobutoxy)phenyl]-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-3-one, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylacetate piperazide, K2CO3, and DMF was refluxed for 5 h to give 3,4-dihydro-2-isopropyl-4-methyl-2-[2-(4- (4-(2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acetyl)piperazinyl)butoxy)phenyl]-2H-1,4-benzothiazine-3-one.HCl. I displaced 3H-nitrendipine from membrane prepns. with IG50's of 10-6- 10-10 m.

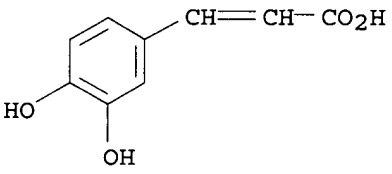
IT 90-50-6, 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acylation by, of [(piperazinylbutoxy)phenyl]benzothiazinone)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 48 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:453178 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:53178
TITLE: Rigid amino acids related to α-methyldopa
AUTHOR(S): Cannon, Joseph G.; O'Donnell, John P.; Rosazza, John P.; Hoppin, Charles R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1974), 17(5), 565-8
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Title compds. (±)-2-amino-4,5-dihydroxyindan-2-carboxylic acid-HBr (I) and (±)-2-amino-5,6-dihydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid-HBr (II), were prepared from the corresponding ketones by the Strecker reaction. I and II at concns. of 10-3M completely inhibited the decarboxylation of L-dopa by Dopa decarboxylase. The relation of activity to structure was discussed.
IT 331-39-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Dopa decarboxylase inhibition activity of, methyldopa analogs in relation to)
RN 331-39-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 49 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:368857 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:386000
TITLE: Compounds, compositions and methods for modulating fat metabolism for treatment of metabolic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Gaudriault, Georges; Kilinc, Ahmet; Bousquet, Olivier; Goupil-Lamy, Anne; Harosh, Itzik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Obetherapy Biotechnology, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 461 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004037159	A2	20040506	WO 2003-IL860	20031023
WO 2004037159	A3	20040715		

W: AE,, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003274652	A1	20040513	AU 2003-274652		20031023
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-420316P	P	20021023
			WO 2003-IL860	W	20031023

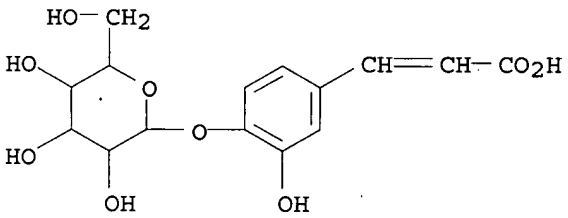
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:386000

AB Methods and compns. of identifying candidate compds., for modulating fat metabolism and/or inhibiting Apobec-1 activity are provided. The invention relates to compds. and pharmaceutical compns. which are useful for regulating fat metabolism and can be used for treatment of diseases and disorders selected from the group consisting of overweight, obesity, atherosclerosis, hypertension, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, pancreatitis, hypercholesteremia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipidemia.

IT 686300-42-5
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compds., compns. and methods for modulating fat metabolism for treatment of metabolic disorders)

RN 686300-42-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[4-(hexopyranosyloxy)-3-hydroxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 50 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:132965 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	138:163603
TITLE:	Methods for novel sulfur-containing organic nitrate compounds use in the treatment and prevention of human diseases and conditions
INVENTOR(S):	Garvey, David S.; Letts, L. Gordon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nitromed, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013432	A2	20030220	WO 2002-US24923	20020807
WO 2003013432	A3	20031113		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2453433	A1	20030220	CA 2002-2453433		20020807
EP 1414432	A2	20040506	EP 2002-786354		20020807
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
JP 2005501060	T	20050113	JP 2003-518446		20020807
US 2004152753	A1	20040805	US 2004-760672		20040121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-311715P	P	20010810
			WO 2002-US24923	W	20020807

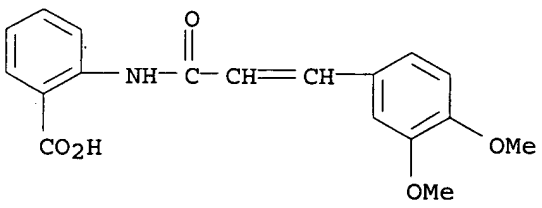
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:163603

AB The invention describes methods of use for an organic nitrate compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the organic nitrate compound comprises at least one sulfur atom and/or at least one disulfide group. The invention also provides methods for treating, preventing and/or reducing inflammation, pain, and fever; for decreasing or reversing the gastrointestinal, renal and other toxicities resulting from the use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory compds.; for treating and/or preventing gastrointestinal disorders; for treating inflammatory disease states and disorders; for treating and/or preventing ophthalmic diseases or disorders; for treating and/or improving the gastrointestinal properties of COX-2 inhibitors; for facilitating wound healing; for treating and/or preventing other disorders resulting from elevated levels of cyclooxygenase-2; for decreasing the recurrence of ulcers; for improving gastroprotective properties, anti-Helicobacter pylori properties or antacid properties of proton pump inhibitors; for treating Helicobacter pylori and viral infections. For improving gastroprotective properties of Hz receptor antagonists; for treating and/or preventing inflammations and microbial infections, multiple sclerosis, and viral infections; for treating or preventing restenosis, autoimmune diseases, pathol. conditions resulting from abnormal cell proliferation, polycystic kidney disease, inflammatory diseases or to inhibit wound contraction; for treating or preventing sexual dysfunctions in males and females, for enhancing sexual responses in males and females; for treating or preventing benign prostatic hyperplasia, hypertension, congestive heart failure, variant (Printzmetal) angina , glaucoma, neurodegenerative disorders, vasospastic diseases, cognitive disorders, urge incontinence, and overactive bladder; for reversing the state of anesthesia. For treating or preventing diseases induced by the increased metabolism of cyclic guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cGMP); for treating respiratory disorders and for treating neurol. conditions.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods for novel sulfur-containing organic nitrate compds. use in the treatment and prevention of human diseases and conditions)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



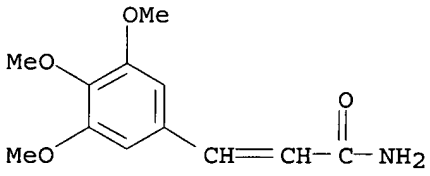
L9 ANSWER 51 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:100738 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:198849
TITLE: Novel dosage form comprising modified-release and immediate-release active ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Vaya, Navin; Karan, Rajesh Singh; Sadanand, Sunil; Gupta, Vinod Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): India
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 49 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 630,446.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2006024365	A1	20060202	US 2005-134633		20050519
IN 193042	A1	20040626	IN 2002-MU697		20020805
US 2004096499	A1	20040520	US 2003-630446		20030729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 2002-MU697	A	20020805
			IN 2002-MU699	A	20020805
			IN 2003-MU80	A	20030122
			IN 2003-MU82	A	20030122
			US 2003-630446	A2	20030729

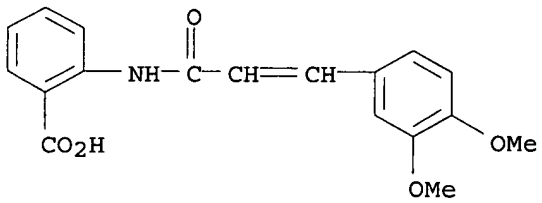
AB A dosage form comprising of a high dose, high solubility active ingredient as modified release and a low dose active ingredient as immediate release where the weight ratio of immediate release active ingredient and modified release active ingredient is from 1:10 to 1:15000 and the weight of modified release active ingredient per unit is from 500 mg to 1500 mg; a process for preparing the dosage form. Tablets containing 10 mg sodium pravastatin and 1000 mg niacin were prepared The release of sodium pravastatin after 24 h was 67.7%, and the release of niacin after 1 h was 84.1%.

IT 5588-21-6, Cintriamide 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel dosage form comprising modified-release and immediate-release active ingredients)

RN 5588-21-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 52 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1290025 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:36329
TITLE: Thiazole compounds as PPAR modulators, their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use in therapy
INVENTOR(S): Epple, Robert; Cow, Christopher; Xie, Yongping; Wang, Xing; Russo, Ross; Azimioara, Mihai; Saez, Enrique
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): IRM LLC, Bermuda
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 187 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005116000	A1	20051208	WO 2005-US18167	20050524
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2005247931	A1	20051208	AU 2005-247931	20050524
CA 2563818	A1	20051208	CA 2005-2563818	20050524
EP 1748993	A1	20070207	EP 2005-754130	20050524
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2004-574137P P 20040524
US 2005-648985P P 20050131
WO 2005-US18167 W 20050524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:36329
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

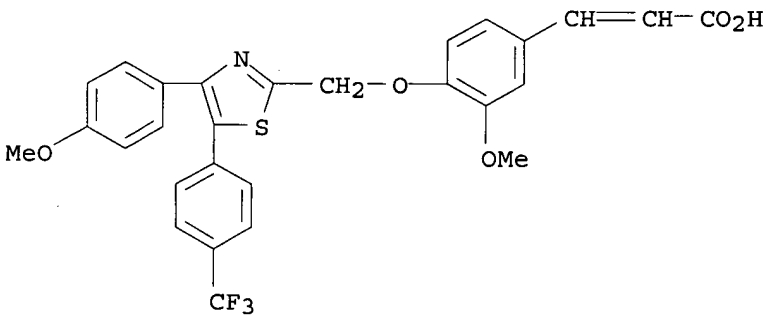
AB The invention relates to thiazole compds. of formula I, which are modulators of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPAR), particularly PPARδ. In compds. I, p is 0-3; L is selected from -XOX-, -XS(O)mX-, and -XS(O)mXO-, where m is 0-2 and X is a bond or (un)substituted C1-4 alkylene; R1 is selected from halo, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, C1-6 hydroxyalkyl, C1-6 haloalkyl, C1-6 haloalkoxy, (un)substituted C6-10 aryl, (un)substituted C5-10 heteroaryl, (un)substituted C3-12 cycloalkyl, and (un)substituted C3-8 heterocyclyl; R2 is -XOXCO2R5 or -XCO2R5, where X is as defined previously and R5 is H or C1-6 alkyl; and R3 and R4 are independently selected from R6 and R6Y, where R6 is (un)substituted C3-12 cycloalkyl, (un)substituted C3-8 heterocyclyl, (un)substituted C6-10 aryl, and (un)substituted C5-13 heteroaryl, and Y is selected from C1-6 alkylene, C2-6 alkenylene, C2-6 alkynylene, -C(O)N(R5)-, and -OX-, where X and R5 are as defined previously, or R3 and R4, together with the atoms to which they are attached, form fused bi- or tricyclic C5-14 heteroaryl; including

pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, solvates, isomers, and prodrugs thereof. The invention also relates to the preparation of I, pharmaceutical compns. comprising a therapeutically effective amount of compound I in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, as well as to the use of the compns. to treat or prevent diseases or disorders associated with PPAR activity. Cyclocondensation of 2-bromo-4'-methoxyacetophenone with thioacetamide followed by bromination, demethylation, and alkylation with iso-Pr iodide gave bromothiazole II, which was brominated and substituted with phenol III (preparation in 3 steps from 4-hydroxy-3-methylacetophenone given) to give thiazole IV. Compound IV underwent Suzuki coupling with 4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylboronic acid and ester hydrolysis to give thiazole V. Most preferred compds. of the invention express an EC50 value for PPARδ of less than 100 nM. The compds. of the invention are at least 100-fold selective for PPARδ over PPARγ.

IT 870524-40-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of thiazole compds. as PPAR modulators and their use for treatment and prevention of diseases associated with PPARδ activity)

RN 870524-40-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-methoxy-4-[[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-thiazolyl]methoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



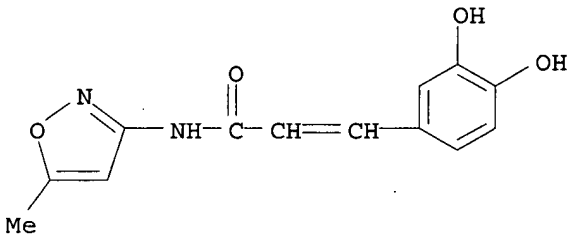
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 53 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

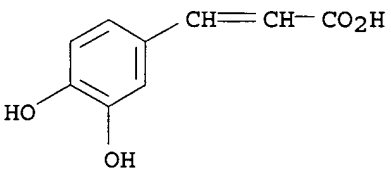
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:282025 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:278927
TITLE: Preparation of N3-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)-3,4-dihydroxycinnamide
INVENTOR(S): Ji, Xiaoshen; Wang, Feng; Liu, Min; Jin, Tao; Wang, Jingyuan; Yang, Lianchun; Li, Fei; Lu, Min; Hao, Yong; Cheng, Yanliang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Air Force General Hospital, PLA, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1203230	A	19981230	CN 1998-101434	19980428
CN 1100047	B	20030129		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1998-101434 19980428
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:278927
AB The title compound is prepared by acylating 3-amino-5-methyl-isoxazole with 3,4-dihydroxycinnamic acid in anhydrous THF and in the presence of DCCI overnight, filtering, and separating with vacuum column and EtOAc-acetone as gradient eluent. The title compound may be prepared by chlorinating 3,4-dihydroxycinnamic acid with SOCl2 in solvent and/or in the presence of HMPA for 3-4 h, and acylating 3-amino-5-methyl-isoxazole for 4 h. The title compound may be prepared by allowing to react 3,4- dihydroxycinnamic acid with POCl3 and 4-nitrophenol in benzene for 2 h, and substituting 3-amino-5-methyl-isoxazole for 2 h. The tablet as endothelial element antagonist is composed of the compound 40, starch 20, alginic acid 20, Na alginate 20, and Mg stearate 1.3 mg.
IT 227275-60-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N3-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)-3,4-dihydroxycinnamide as endothelin 1 antagonist)
RN 227275-60-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-N-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

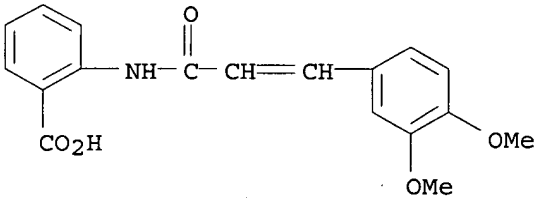


IT 331-39-5, 3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of N3-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)-3,4-dihydroxycinnamide as endothelin 1 antagonist)
RN 331-39-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 54 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:888203 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:75939
TITLE: Inhibition of PDGF- and TGF-β1-induced collagen synthesis, migration and proliferation by tranilast in vascular smooth muscle cells from spontaneously hypertensive rats
AUTHOR(S): Miyazawa, Keiji; Kikuchi, Shinji; Fukuyama, Juichi; Hamano, Shuichiro; Ujiie, Arao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacological Laboratories, Kissei Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Hotaka, Nagano, 399-83, Japan
SOURCE: Atherosclerosis (Shannon, Ireland) (1995), 118(2),

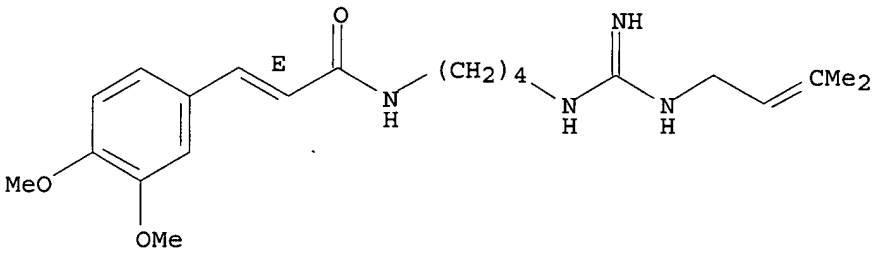
213-21
CODEN: ATHSBL; ISSN: 0021-9150
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) from spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) proliferate faster and are more sensitive to transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1) than those of normotensive Wistar-Kyoto rats. We studied the in vitro effects of tranilast, an anti-allergic drug, on the proliferation, migration and extracellular matrix synthesis in the SHR-VSMC. There were many inhibitory effects of tranilast (30-300 μM) on SHR-VSMC. One is the effect on the proliferation stimulated with fetal bovine serum (FBS), TGF-β1 and platelet-derived growth factor-BB (PDGF-BB). Another is the effect on the PDGF-BB-induced migration. Lastly, tranilast exhibited inhibitory effects on spontaneous collagen synthesis and TGF-β1-induced collagen and glycosaminoglycan synthesis. Collagen induced the VSMC migration concentration-dependently. These results suggest that tranilast may prevent restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.
IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of vascular smooth muscle proliferation by tranilast and possible prevention of restenosis after angioplasty)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 55 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:468088 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:68088
TITLE: Caracasanamide, a novel hypotensive agent from Verbesina caracasana
AUTHOR(S): Delle Monache, Giuliano; Botta, Bruno; Delle Monache, Franco; Espinal, Romulo; De Bonnevaux, Stella C.; De Luca, Carlo; Botta, Maurizio; Corelli, Federico; Carmignani, Marco
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Chim. Recett., Rome, 00168, Italy
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1992), 2(5), 415-18
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The hypotensive agent from Verbesina caracasana is shown to be a novel guanidino-amide which occurs in (Z)- and (E)-forms. The structure of the compound was confirmed by the synthesis of the (E) form.
IT 146269-39-8 146269-40-1, (Z)-Caracasanamide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(from Verbesina caracasana, structure and hypotensive activity of)
RN 146269-39-8 CAPLUS

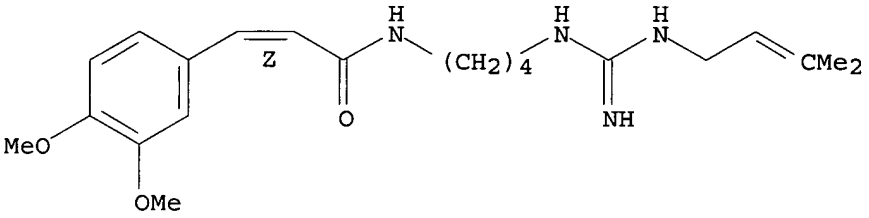
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 146269-40-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[4-[[imino[(3-methyl-2-butenyl)amino]methyl]amino]butyl]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 56 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:235330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:235330
TITLE: Preparation of 3,4-dihydro-2-[(2-substituted)phenyl]-2H-1,4-benzothiazin-3-ones as calcium antagonists
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Austrian, 22 pp.
CODEN: AUXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

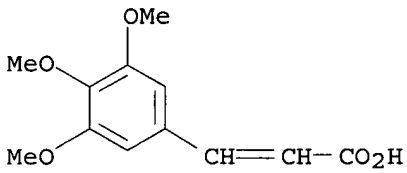
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AT 389112	B	19891025	AT 1987-2585	19871008
AT 8702585	A	19890315		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 1987-2585	19871008

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:235330; MARPAT 112:235330
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The title compds. [I; R1, R6, R7 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-3 alkoxy, F, Cl, Br, CF3, NO2, OH, AcNH, amino; R2 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C3-10 alkenyl, (un)substituted phenylalkyl; R3 = C1-15 alkyl, C3-15 alkenyl, C4-8 cycloalkyl, etc.; R4, R5 = any of definitions of R1 except Br; R8 = (un)substituted Ph; X1 = (CH2)mX7(CH2)n; X2 = NR9, Q1, Q2, etc.; X3 = (CH2)p; X4 = CHOH, CO, O, etc.; X5 = (CH2)q, CH:CH, etc.; X6 = bond, NR10CO, O, etc.; X7 = CH2, O, S, etc.; R9 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C1-6 alkylnoyl, etc.; R10 = H, C1-5 alkyl; m = 1-4; n = 2, 3; p = 0-2; q = 0-3, with provisos] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepared as Ca-channel blockers, useful for treatment of angina pectoris, tachycardia, arrhythmia, and hypertension. A mixture of 3,4-dihydro-2-

isopropyl-4-methyl-2-[2-(4-bromobutoxy)phenyl]-2H-1,4-benzothiazin-3-one 6.68, K2CO3 2.07, and 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylacetic acid piperazide (preparation given) 6.63 g was refluxed 5 h in DMF to give 2.4 g title compound II which was converted to 1.7 g of II.HCl. I in vitro antagonized Ca with IC50 values of 10-6 - 10-10 M.

IT 90-50-6, 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in preparation of calcium antagonist)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 57 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:44513 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:44513
TITLE: Protoberberine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Kametani, Tetsuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Chemipha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50101399	A	19750811	JP 1974-8847	19740119

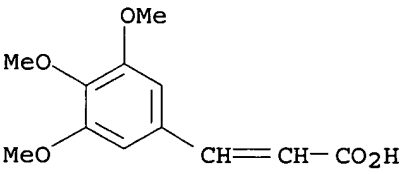
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-8847 19740119

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

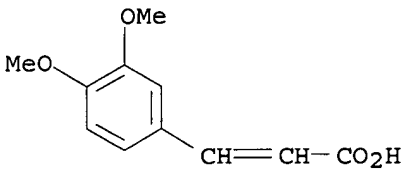
AB Protoberberine derivs. (I; R1 = lower alkyl; R2 = straight chain or branched lower alkyl, pyridyl, phenyl or phenylvinyl substituted with 2 or 3 lower alkoxy groups) were prepared by reaction of protoberberines II with carboxylic acids R2CO2H or their reactive derivs. I had analgesic, vasodilating, and hypotensive activities (no data). Thus, Ac2O was added to 3.8 g II (R1 = Me) to give 51.3% I (R1 = R2 = Me). Also were prepared I (R1, R2 given): Me, tert-Bu; Me, 3-pyridyl; Me, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2; Me, 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH:CH; and Me, 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CH.

IT 90-50-6 2316-26-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acylation by, of hydroxyprotoberberines)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



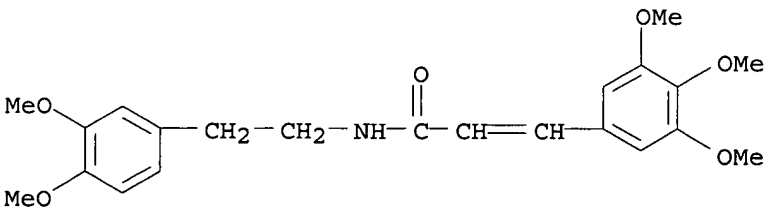
RN 2316-26-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



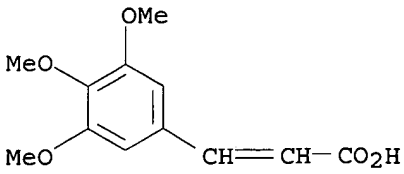
L9 ANSWER 58 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:458672 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:58672
TITLE: 4-Biphenylyl isoquinoline derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Jansen, Alexander Bertus A.; Hollywood, John; Wilson, Alan Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3823148	A	19740709	US 1972-256955	19720525
GB 1386076	A	19750305	GB 1971-18765	19720602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1971-18765 A	19710603

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The dihydroisoquinoline I (R = p-PhC6H4, 1-adamantyl, p-MeSO2NHC6H4CH2, p-H2NC6H4CH2, etc.; R1 = H, Me) were prepared by cyclization of amides. Thus, p-PhC6H4COCl was treated with 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH2CH2NH2 to give 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3CH2CH2NHCOC6H4Cl-p, which was cyclized with POCl3 to give I (R = p-PhCl6H4, R1 = Me). Several I were reduced to the 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro derivs. I were hypotensives, depressants, and anticonvulsants (no data).
IT 56205-55-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cyclization of)
RN 56205-55-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 90-50-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with amines)
RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

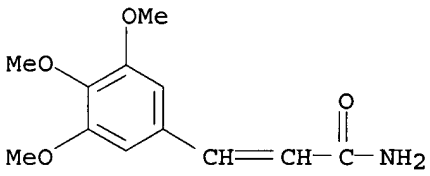


L9 ANSWER 59 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:402921 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:2921
TITLE: Synthesis and pharmacology of a series of amide derivatives of 3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamic acid and their analogs
AUTHOR(S): Cerbai, Guido; Turbanti, L.; Bianchini, P.; Bramanti, Giancarlo; Tellini, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Direzione Ric., Lab. Guidotti and C. S.p.A., Pisa, Italy
SOURCE: Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico (1967), 106, 837-54
CODEN: BCFAAI; ISSN: 0006-6648
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The sedative and hypotensive activity of N-(3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamoyl)-morpholine (I) (R1 = R2 = MeO, R3 = morpholino) led to the synthesis of a series of new amide derivs., with changes in both the acid and the basic part of the mol. Thus, to a solution of 3.6 g. acetylsinapyl chloride and 1.51 g. Et3N in 60 ml. C6H6, 1.13 g. morpholine was added slowly, with stirring and cooling; stirring was continued 1 hr. at room temperature, and the mixture refluxed 3-4 hrs. and worked up to give 60% I (R1 = AcO, R2 = MeO, R3 = morpholino). In preparation of derivs. of acetylferulic acid, oily residues were obtained which had to be washed with petroleum ether and dried in vacuo prior to crystallization In a somewhat different way, I (R1 = R2 = MeO, R3 = 4-oxopiperidino) (Ia) was prepared by decarboxylating 7.5 g. 3-carbethoxy-4-piperidone-HCl in 25 ml. 6N HCl by refluxing the mixture 2 hrs. and evaporating the solvent; the residue was taken up with 5 ml. H2O, 5 g. anhydrous K2CO3, 20 ml. CHCl3, and 9.35 g. 3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamoyl chloride in 50 ml. CHCl3 were added successively, and the mixture stirred 2 hrs., refluxed 4 hrs. and, after addition of 3 ml. EtOH, refluxed again 2 hrs. and worked up to give Ia, m. 135-6° (EtOH); p-nitrophenylhydrazone m. 195-7°. I prepared are given in the table. I (R1 = AcO, R2 = MeO, R3 = morpholino) (2.1 g.) was dissolved in 25 ml. absolute MeOH, to the cooled solution MeONa in MeOH (prepared from 0.15 g. Na in 6 ml. MeOH) was added slowly with stirring, and the mixture kept overnight at room temperature and worked up to give .apprx.40% the following I (R1 = OH) (R2, R3, and m.p. given): H, morpholino, 172-4°; H, 2-methylmorpholino, 89-91°; H, 2-ethylmorpholino, 64-6°; H, 3-ethylmorpholino, 79-81°; MeO, morpholino, 201-2°; and MeO, 2-methylmorpholino, 155°. In a similar way the following 3,4,5-trimethoxyacetic acid derivs. (II) were prepared (R given): morpholino (b0.1 207-9°); and pyrrolidino (m. 64-5°). A solution of 7.48 g. ethylene oxide in 25 ml. EtOH was added to a solution of 20 g. BuCH(NH2)CH2OH in 15 ml. EtOH with stirring and cooling to 0°, stirring continued 2 hrs., and the mixture kept 24 hrs. at room temperature, heated 1 hr. on a water bath, and worked up to give 17.8 g. N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminohexanol (III), b9.1 114-15°. In the same way PrCH(NH2)CH2OH gave N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminopentanol (IV), b0.7-0.8 119-22°. III (10 g.) was added dropwise with stirring to 7 ml. concentrated H2SO4 at 0°, and the mixture heated 6 hrs. at 150-60° (distillation of H2O formed) and worked up to give 3.9 g. 3-butylmorpholine (V), b. 198°; HCl salt m. 133° (absolute EtOH). V and VI were used

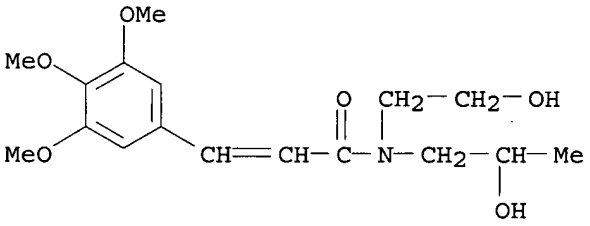
in the preparation of the corresponding I. The results of the pharmacological screening made with the described I can be summarized as follows: (a) the introduction at C-2 of the morpholine ring of a Me and Et group increased the sedative and decreased the antihistaminic activity of I; (b) the introduction of Et, Br, and Bu at C-3 caused appearance of hypotensive action; (c) the introduction of Me at C-2 and C-6 induced changes in the antiedemic activity and potentiated the action on the bronchospasm induced by histamine; (d) the elimination of the MeO-groups and acetylation in C-4 of the C6H6-ring increased the analgesic action of I.

IT 5588-21-6DP, Cinnamamide, 3,4,5-trimethoxy-, derivs.
16562-68-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and pharmacology of)

RN 5588-21-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16562-68-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 60 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:49212 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:367143
TITLE: Predictive factors for ischemic target vessel revascularization in the Prevention of Restenosis with Tranilast and its Outcomes (PRESTO) trial
AUTHOR(S): Singh, Mandeep; Gersh, Bernard J.; McClelland, Robyn L.; Ho, Kalon K. L.; Willerson, James T.; Penny, William F.; Holmes, David R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Internal Medicine and Cardiovascular Diseases, Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Cardiology (2005), 45(2), 198-203
CODEN: JACCDI; ISSN: 0735-1097
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

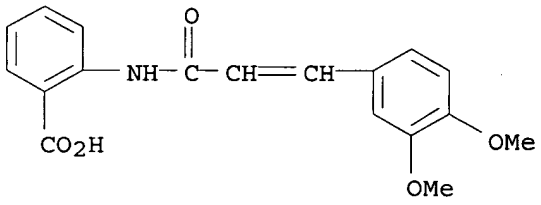
AB The aim of the present study was to determine the rates of target vessel revascularization (TVR) and to determine predictors of TVR from clin. and angiog. variables available in the Prevention of Restenosis With Tranilast and its Outcomes (PRESTO) database. The rates of TVR after percutaneous revascularization procedures, and its prediction with available clin. and

angiog. variables, is less well known. We studied nine-month TVR in 11,484 patients enrolled in the PRESTO trial. Clin., lesion-related, and procedural characteristics were analyzed in a logistic regression model. Study data were divided at random into an 80% training set on which the models were developed and a 20% hold-out set on which the model properties were evaluated. A total of 14% (n = 1,609) had ischemic TVR. Clin. variables with increased risk for TVR included younger age; hypertension; diabetes mellitus; nonsmokers; unstable angina; previous coronary artery bypass grafting; peripheral vascular disease; procedure- and lesion-related such as ostial location, multilesion angioplasty, location in the left anterior descending artery, length ≥20 mm, in-stent restenosis at baseline, and use of rotablator. There was significant increase in the risk of ischemic TVR at U.S. treatment sites. Smoking and stent placement were associated with lower risk of ischemic TVR. The mean area (± SD) under the receiver-operating characteristic curve of the bootstrap samples was 0.66, indicating a modest ability of the model to discriminate patients who needed TVR on follow-up. Despite being the largest prospective trial designed to test restenosis, the discriminatory ability of the clin. and angiog. variables to predict TVR is modest.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PRESTO trial showed modest accuracy of clin. and angiog. variables for prediction of target vessel revascularization in percutaneous coronary intervention patient)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 61 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:38793 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:38793
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:7248a-b
TITLE: Recent advances in hypotensive pharmaceuticals; dopa decarboxylase inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Wermuth, Camille Georges
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, Fr.
SOURCE: Therapie (1965), 20(6), 1569-78
CODEN: THERAP; ISSN: 0040-5957
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French

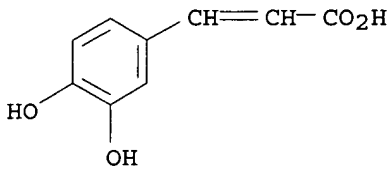
AB Previous studies are reviewed concerning dopa decarboxylase and the use of enzyme inhibitors to reduce hypertension. Intravenous α-methyl dopa, N-(DL-seryl)-N'-(2,3,4-trihydroxybenzyl)hydrazine, piperidine caffeate, and protocatechuic aldoxime inhibited the pressor response induced by 5 mg. DL-dopa in urethanized and hexamethonium-pretreated rats; α-(aminooxy)-6-bromo-m-cresol was not inhibitory. 21 references.

IT 300-51-6, Cinnamic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy-, compound with piperidine (1:1)

(blood pressure lowering by)
RN 300-51-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-, compd. with piperidine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

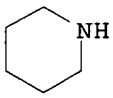
CM 1

CRN 331-39-5
CMF C9 H8 O4



CM 2

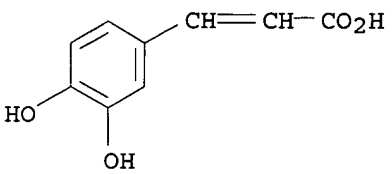
CRN 110-89-4
CMF C5 H11 N



IT 300-51-6P, Cinnamic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy-, compound with piperidine (1:1)
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 300-51-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-, compd. with piperidine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 331-39-5
CMF C9 H8 O4



CM 2

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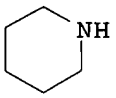
CMF C5 H11 N



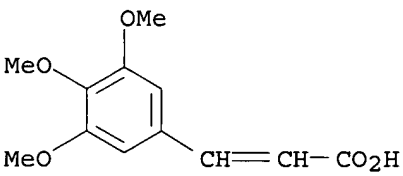
L9 ANSWER 62 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:35475 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:35475
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:6405e-g
TITLE: Dimethylaminoethyl esters of polyalkoxy benzoic and cinnamic acids
INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Kenneth N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mead Johnson & Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2816133		19571210	US	

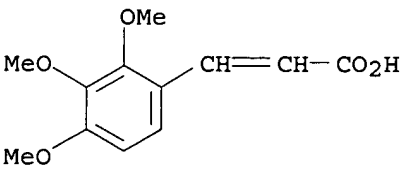
AB 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CO2H (7 g.) and 11.9 g. SOCl2 (I) refluxed 2 hrs., the excess I evaporated in vacuo, the solid acid chloride (II) dissolved in 15 ml. C6H6 and the C6H6 evaporated in vacuo, the II in 50 ml. PhMe added dropwise with stirring and cooling to 8.9 g. Me2NCH2CH2OH (III) in 25 ml. dry PhMe, the mixture warmed to 100° and kept at 100° an hr., the III.HCl filtered off, the filtrate washed with H2O and dried, the solvent removed, and the residue distilled in vacuo gave 82% 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CO2CH2CH2NMe2, b0.5 155°; HCl salt, m. 126-7° (ether). Similarly prepared were III esters of the following acids: 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2CO2H, b0.5 142-6°, n20D 1.5195 (HCl salt, m. 132-3°); 2,4,6-(MeO)3C6H2CO2H, m. 61-2° (HCl salt, m. 190-°1); 2,3,4-(MeO)3C6H2CH:CHCO2H HCl salt, m. 121-2°; 3,4,5-(MeO)3 analog HCl salt, m. 182-3° (decomposition). These compds. have desirable pharmacol. properties which affect the cardiovascular dynamics of animals. They are nontoxic and useful in treatment of cardiovascular abnormalities such as hypertension.

IT 90-50-6, Cinnamic acid, 3,4,5-trimethoxy-, 2-dimethylaminoethyl esters 33130-03-9, 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (and their hydrochlorides)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 33130-03-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



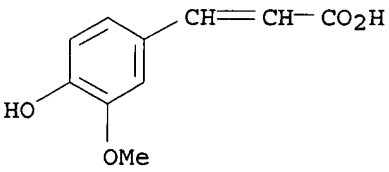
L9 ANSWER 63 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:950067 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:342435
TITLE: Manufacture and application of sodium ferulate injection
INVENTOR(S): Guo, Zhihua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lokis Pharmaceutical (Jilin) Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1830428	A	20060913	CN 2005-10051479	20050308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10051479	20050308

AB The title sodium ferulate injection contains sodium ferulate, propylene glycol, sodium hydrogen sulfite, and injection water. The injection is manufactured by grinding the mixture of sodium ferulate and 1-40 times propylene glycol homogeneously, dissolving in injection water, adding sodium hydrogen sulfite, ultrafiltering, bottling, and sterilizing to obtain the final product. Sodium ferulate can be prevented from hydrolyzation by propylene glycol and oxidative degradation by sodium hydrogen sulfite. The injection can be used to treat arteriosclerosis, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, glomerulus diseases, pulmonary hypertension, vascular diseases resulted from diabetes mellitus and angiitis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, migraine, and vascular headache.

IT 24276-84-4, Sodium ferulate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(manufacture and application of sodium ferulate injection)

RN 24276-84-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 64 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:946650 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:342430
TITLE: Method for manufacturing freeze-dried injection containing sodium ferulate
INVENTOR(S): Guo, Zhihua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Barrymore Pharmaceutical (Tonghua) Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 12pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1830427	A	20060913	CN 2005-10051477	20050308

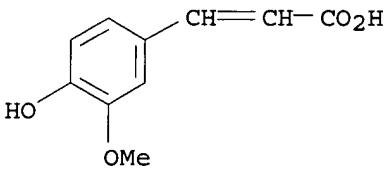
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2005-10051477 20050308

AB The title method comprises: (1) dissolving sodium ferulate in water for injection in nitrogen protection and under protecting from light, and ultrafiltering to obtain an ultrafiltrate containing sodium ferulate, (2) dissolving mannitol in water for injection, adding activated carbon, boiling, and filtering for removing activated carbon to obtain a filtrate containing mannitol, and (3) adding the ultrafiltrate containing sodium ferulate to the filtrate containing mannitol, mixing to obtain a uniform solution, fixing volume, adjusting pH, inspecting quality of semifinished product, sterilizing, packaging in penicillin bottle in nitrogen protection and under protecting from light, freeze-drying, and sealing to obtain the freeze-dried injection containing sodium ferulate. This injection has the advantages of low degradation of sodium ferulate, good solubility and stability, low stimulation, and stable curative effect. The injection can be used for treating atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, glomerular disease, pulmonary hypertension, diabetic angiopathy, angitis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, migraine and vascular headache.

IT 24276-84-4, Sodium ferulate
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for manufacturing freeze-dried injection containing sodium ferulate)

RN 24276-84-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 65 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:295980 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:325356
TITLE: Inhibitory influences of xanthine oxidase inhibitor and angiotensin I-converting enzyme inhibitor on multinucleated giant cell formation from monocytes by down-regulation of adhesion molecules and purinergic receptors
AUTHOR(S): Mizuno, K.; Okamoto, H.; Horio, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Kansai Medical University, Moriguchi, Osaka, 570-8507, Japan

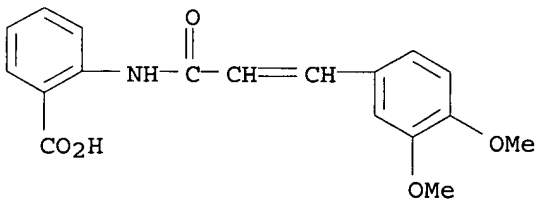
SOURCE: British Journal of Dermatology (2004), 150(2), 205-210
CODEN: BJDEAZ; ISSN: 0007-0963
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Allopurinol, a xanthine oxidase inhibitor, and captopril, an inhibitor of angiotensin I-converting enzyme, are widely used for hyperuricemia and hypertension, resp. There have been reported cases showing that these two agents are effective for the treatment of granulomatous diseases such as sarcoidosis, although the mode of action is not elucidated. We examined the in vitro effects of these agents on the formation of multinucleated giant cells (MGC) from human monocytes by Con A-stimulated mononuclear cell supernatants (conditioned medium). We cultured monocytes with conditioned medium and each agent and compared the rate of MGC formation as well as the expression of adhesion mols. and P2X7 receptor, which are involved in MGC formation. The addition of 25 or 100 μg mL-1 allopurinol or 0.125-1.0 μg mL-1 captopril inhibited MGC formation. Monocytes treated with these agents exhibited less expression of intercellular adhesion mol.-1 (ICAM-1) than untreated monocytes. The susceptibility of monocytes cultured in conditioned medium for 24 h to 2'-and 3'-o-(4-benzoyl-benzoyl)ATP-mediated cytolysis was significantly lower in monocytes treated with these agents than in untreated monocytes. Allopurinol and captopril have a therapeutic effect on granulomatous disorders by a direct action on monocyte/macrophage lineage cells partly through down-regulation of ICAM-1 and P2X7 receptor.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast inhibited MGC formation in dose dependent manner, but effect was less than allopurinol or captopril and did not significantly affect LDH release on human monocyte)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 66 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:694488 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:82828
TITLE: Left ventricular hypertrophy: a new approach for fibrosis inhibition
AUTHOR(S): Muiesan, Maria Lorenza
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche, Medicina, Spedali Civili, Brescia, 25100, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Hypertension (2002), 20(4), 611-613
CODEN: JOHYD3; ISSN: 0263-6352
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

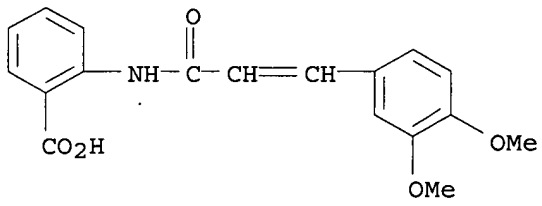
AB A review on the effect of treatment with tranilast for 12 wk in rats with renovascular hypertension compared to an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitor or no treatment. Tranilast was found to reverse

transforming growth factor-β1 mediated cardiac fibrosis, independently of blood pressure, while treatment with an ACE-inhibitor reduced blood pressure and left ventricular fibrosis. This result provides evidence that TGF-β1 plays a major role in the process of cardiac fibrosis, particularly when the renin-angiotensin system is activated.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast for treatment of left ventricular hypertrophy)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 67 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:889492 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:299764

TITLE: Implantable small percutaneous valve and methods of delivery

INVENTOR(S): Kheradvar, Arash; Ravichandran, Guruswami; Gharib, Morteza

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006195180	A1	20060831	US 2006-361850	20060224
WO 2006110228	A2	20061019	WO 2006-US7022	20060227

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2005-656466P	P	20050225
US 2005-657474P	P	20050301
US 2005-748345P	P	20051206
US 2006-756705P	P	20060106
US 2006-361850	A	20060224

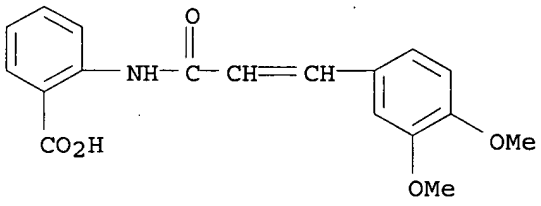
AB An implantable prosthetic valve system for implantation in a body channel,

more particularly, to an implantable prosthetic heart valve suitable for replacement of a defect or diseased human heart valve and method of delivery are provided. The prosthetic valve is transformable from a first helical pre-implantation configuration to a second valvular functional configuration. The valve comprises a support structure with leaflets made from synthetic material, engineered biol. tissue, biol. valvular leaflet tissue, pericardial tissue, and crosslinked pericardial tissue. At least a portion of the support structure and the leaflets is covered with cloth. The support structure comprises a circular stent made, e.g., of shape memory Nitinol and a plurality of elongate support arms. The prosthetic valve system comprises a radially or helically collapsible and expandable crown loaded with at least one bioactive agent.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implantable small percutaneous valve and delivery apparatus)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 68 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:666025 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:152690
TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi; Izumi, Shougo; Oka, Masaaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Company, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 5,456,923.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5811547	A	19980922	US 1995-416815	19950609
CA 2147279	A1	19940428	CA 1993-2147279	19931013
WO 9408561	A1	19940428	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013
W: AU, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9351607	A	19940509	AU 1993-51607	19931013
EP 665009	A1	19950802	EP 1993-922625	19931013
EP 665009	B1	20000216		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AT 189770	T	20000315	AT 1993-922625	19931013
ES 2145063	T3	20000701	ES 1993-922625	19931013
US 5456923	A	19951010	US 1993-129133	19931115

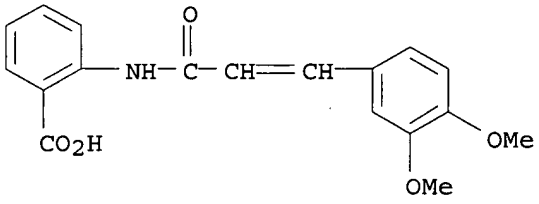
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	JP 1992-303085	A	19921014
	WO 1993-JP1469	W	19931013
	US 1993-129133	A2	19931115
	JP 1991-112554	A	19910416
	WO 1992-JP470	W	19920414

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable pharmaceutical with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. An extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (Δ) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable pharmaceutical. An extruded indomethacin (form α) was converted to an amorphous form.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for inducing crystalline state transition in pharmaceuticals)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 69 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:151208 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:219324
TITLE: Transnasal composition having immediate action and high absorbability
INVENTOR(S): Nagata, Ryoichi; Haruta, Shunji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Translational Research, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006016530	A1	20060216	WO 2005-JP14389	20050805

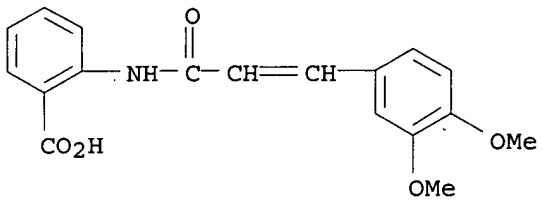
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-233660 A 20040810

AB Disclosed is a powdery composition for transnasal administration which contains a nonpeptidic nonproteinaceous drug and crystalline cellulose masses having a specific mesh-size as a carrier therefor. This composition can exert an immediate action of the drug and a high absorbability. For example, morphine hydrochloride 65 mg and Avicel PH-F20 (crystalline cellulose) 135 mg were blended and nasally administered to monkeys for the determination of pharmacokinetic parameters of morphine.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transnasal powder composition having immediate action and high absorbability)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

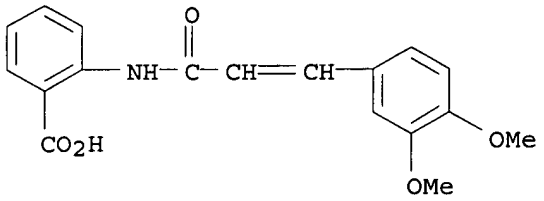


REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 70 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:148238 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:239929
TITLE: Drug eluting stents made from crosslinked biodegradable materials and drugs
INVENTOR(S): Sung, Hsing-Wen; Liang, Hsiang-Fa; Huang, Chin-Tsung; Tu, Hosheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiwan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 46 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 916,170.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2006034885	A1	20060216	US 2004-929047		20040827
US 2005019404	A1	20050127	US 2004-916170		20040811
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-916170	A2	20040811
			US 2003-610391	A2	20030630
			US 2003-518050P	P	20031107
			US 2004-547935P	P	20040226
			US 2004-565438P	P	20040426
			US 2004-574501P	P	20040526
			US 2004-585775P	P	20040706

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:239929
AB The present invention relates to a drug-loaded biodegradable stent and methods for treating vulnerable plaques of a patient comprising a plurality of layers or zones, each layer or zone comprising its own specific biodegrdn. rate and its specific drug loading characteristics. In one embodiment, the layers and zones are configured and arranged, in combination, radially, circumferentially and longitudinally. For example, a stent made from genipin-crosslinked chitosan was loaded with Taxol for controlled release of the antitumor agent.
IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug eluting stents made from crosslinked biodegradable materials and drugs)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 71 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1262679 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:472649
TITLE: Diarylalkanes as potent inhibitors of binuclear enzymes
INVENTOR(S): Jia, Qi; Zhao, Ji-Fu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unigen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005267047	A1	20051201	US 2005-139200	20050527
AU 2005249493	A1	20051215	AU 2005-249493	20050527
CA 2567801	A1	20051215	CA 2005-2567801	20050527
WO 2005117849	A1	20051215	WO 2005-US18884	20050527
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1748767	A1	20070207	EP 2005-762186	20050527
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-575599P P 20040528
WO 2005-US18884 W 20050527

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:472649

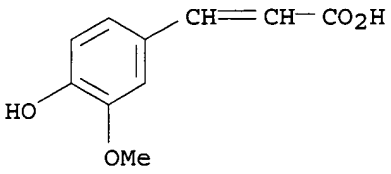
AB The present invention implements a strategy that combines an enzyme inhibition assay with a chemical dereplication process to identify active plant exts. and the particular compds.-diarylalkanes and/or diarylalkanols within those exts. that specifically inhibit binuclear enzyme function. Included in the present invention are compns. of matter comprised of one or more of diarylalkanes and/or diarylalkanols, which inhibit the activity of binuclear enzymes, particularly tyrosinase and which prevent melanin overprodn. The present invention also provides a method for inhibiting the activity of a binuclear enzyme, particularly tyrosinase and a method for preventing and treating diseases and conditions related to binuclear enzyme function. The present invention further includes a method for preventing and treating melanin overprodn. and diseases and conditions of the skin related thereto. The method for preventing and treating diseases and conditions related to binuclear enzyme function and melanin overprodn.

is comprised of administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a composition comprising one or more diarylalkanes and/or diarylalkanols synthesized and/or isolated from one or more plants together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

IT 1135-24-6, 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diarylalkanes as inhibitors of binuclear enzymes)

RN 1135-24-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 72 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:497471 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:32422

TITLE: Crosslinkable biological material and angiogenic agent for promoting angiogenesis

INVENTOR(S): Sung, Hsing-Wen; Liang, Huang-Chien; Tu, Hosheng

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiwan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 56 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 408,176.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005124560	A1	20050609	US 2004-827673	20040419
US 7101857	B2	20060905		
WO 9819718	A1	19980514	WO 1997-US20113	19971104
W: CA, CN, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1260237	A1	20021127	EP 2002-19186	19971104
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
US 6608040	B1	20030819	US 2001-297808	20010927
US 2002091445	A1	20020711	US 2002-67130	20020204
US 6545042	B2	20030408		
US 6998418	B1	20060214	US 2003-408176	20030407
AU 2004289270	A1	20050526	AU 2004-289270	20041105
CA 2545136	A1	20050526	CA 2004-2545136	20041105
EP 1689322	A1	20060816	EP 2004-818654	20041105
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-30701P	P	19961105
WO 1997-US20113	W	19971104
US 2001-297808	A2	20010927
US 2002-67130	A2	20020204
US 2003-408176	A2	20030407
US 2003-492874P	P	20030806
US 2003-518050P	P	20031107
US 2003-526434P	P	20031202
US 2004-547935P	P	20040226
US 2004-552517P	P	20040312
EP 1997-947356	A3	19971104

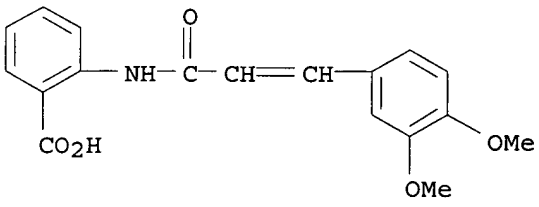
US 2004-565438P	P	20040426
US 2004-574501P	P	20040526
US 2004-610391	A	20040630
US 2004-585775P	P	20040706
WO 2004-US37217	W	20041105

AB A method for promoting angiogenesis in a patient comprising providing crosslinkable biol. solution to the target tissue, wherein the crosslinkable biol. solution is loaded with at least one angiogenic agent. In one embodiment, the at least one angiogenic agent is a non-protein factor selected from a group consisting of ginsenoside Rg1, ginsenoside Re, combination thereof and the like. In another embodiment, the crosslinkable biol. solution of the present invention is broadly defined in a form or phase of solution, paste, gel, suspension, colloid or plasma that may be solidifiable thereafter. For example, to increase pore sizes and porosities within test samples, the acellular pericardia were treated with acetic acid and collagenase. Subsequently, acellular tissues were fixed in a 0.05% genipin at 37° for 3 days. Genipin, as a crosslinking agent, was significantly less cytotoxic compared to glutaraldehyde used as a control.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biomaterial modified with composition containing angiogenic agent and crosslinker for promoting angiogenesis)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 73 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:497233 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:32417

TITLE: Drug-eluting stent having collagen drug carrier chemically treated with genipin

INVENTOR(S): Sung, Hsing-Wen; Chen, Mei-Chin; Tu, Peter Y.; Tu, Hosheng

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiwan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 717,162.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005123582	A1	20050609	US 2004-811413	20040326
WO 9819718	A1	19980514	WO 1997-US20113	19971104
W: CA, CN, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1260237	A1	20021127	EP 2002-19186	19971104
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
US 6608040	B1	20030819	US 2001-297808	20010927
US 6624138	B1	20030923	US 2002-211656	20020802

US 2003191071	A1	20031009		
US 2005163818	A1	20050728	US 2003-610391	20030630
AU 2004289270	A1	20050526	AU 2004-289270	20041105
CA 2545136	A1	20050526	CA 2004-2545136	20041105
EP 1689322	A1	20060816	EP 2004-818654	20041105

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-30701P	P	19961105
WO 1997-US20113	W	19971104
US 2001-297808	A2	20010927
US 2002-211656	A2	20020802
US 2003-610391	A2	20030630
US 2003-492874P	P	20030806
US 2003-518050P	P	20031107
US 2003-717162	A2	20031119
US 2004-547935P	P	20040226
US 2004-552517P	P	20040312
EP 1997-947356	A3	19971104
US 2002-393565P	P	20020702
US 2004-565438P	P	20040426
US 2004-574501P	P	20040526
US 2004-610391	A	20040630
US 2004-585775P	P	20040706
WO 2004-US37217	W	20041105

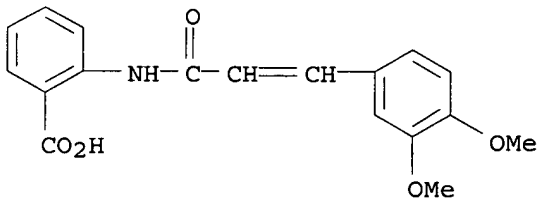
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:32417

AB A method for treating vulnerable plaques of a patient, comprising: providing a biodegradable stent comprising a first supporting zone made of a first biodegradable material, wherein the supporting zone comprises at least a portion of continuous circumference of the stent; and a second therapeutic zone made of a second biodegradable material, wherein the therapeutic zone comprises at least one bioactive agent; delivering the biodegradable stent to the vulnerable plaques; orienting the therapeutic zone at about the luminal surface of the vulnerable plaque; and releasing the at least one bioactive agent for treating the vulnerable plaques.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug-eluting stent having collagen drug carrier chemical treated with genipin)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 74 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:140590 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	142:225670
TITLE:	Composition for heart disease, its active ingredients, method to prepare same and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Yan, Xijun; Wu, Naifeng; Guo, Zhixin; Ye, Zhengliang; Liu, Yan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

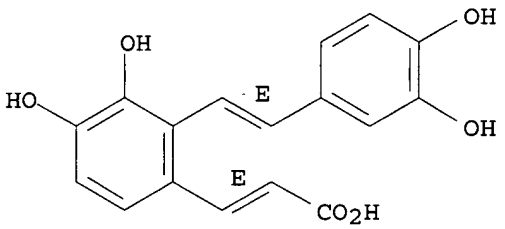
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005037094	A1	20050217	US 2004-903110	20040730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-491466P P	20030731

AB This invention provides a composition for heart disease comprising exts. from raw herbs of 80.0-97.0% Radix salviae miltorrhizae, 1.0-19.0% Panax notoginseng and 0.1-1.0% borneol and its active ingredients. This invention also provides a method for preparing said composition and the active ingredients of the composition Finally, this invention provides various uses of said compns. and the active ingredients. Preparation of hydroalcoholic exts. of the above plants is described.

IT 158732-59-3, Salvianolic acid f
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(composition for heart disease, its active ingredients, method to prepare same
and uses thereof)

RN 158732-59-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[2-[(1E)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 75 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:77978 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:162660
TITLE: Biodegradable stent with crosslinked bioactive agent for slow release
INVENTOR(S): Sung, Hsing-Wen; Chen, Mei-Chin; Tu, Peter Y.; Tu, Hosheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiwan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 45 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 610,391.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005019404	A1	20050127	US 2004-916170	20040811
US 2005163818	A1	20050728	US 2003-610391	20030630
US 2006034885	A1	20060216	US 2004-929047	20040827
AU 2004289270	A1	20050526	AU 2004-289270	20041105
CA 2545136	A1	20050526	CA 2004-2545136	20041105
EP 1689322	A1	20060816	EP 2004-818654	20041105
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				

US 2005163821 A1 20050728 US 2005-906239 20050210
WO 2006033686 A1 20060330 WO 2005-US19930 20050608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-610391	A2	20030630
US 2003-518050P	P	20031107
US 2004-547935P	P	20040226
US 2004-565438P	P	20040426
US 2004-574501P	P	20040526
US 2004-585775P	P	20040706
US 1996-30701P	P	19961105
WO 1997-US20113	W	19971104
US 2001-297808	A2	20010927
US 2002-211656	A2	20020802
US 2004-610391	A	20040630
US 2004-916170	A2	20040811
WO 2004-US37217	W	20041105
US 2004-24101	A2	20041228

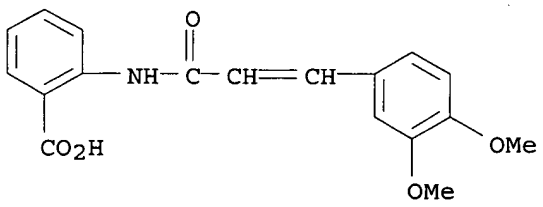
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:162660

AB The present invention relates to a drug-loaded biodegradable stent or implant for drug slow release and methods for treating vulnerable plaques of a patient comprising a plurality of layers or zones, each layer or zone comprising its own specific biodegrdn. rate and its specific drug loading characteristics. Specifically, the layers and zones are configured and arranged, in combination, radially, circumferentially and longitudinally. The crosslinked biodegradable stent or implant comprises at least one layer or zone of biol. material, said biol. material comprising at least one bioactive agent and being crosslinked with a means for crosslinking said biol. material.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable stent with crosslinked bioactive agent for slow release)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 76 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:995641 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:416007
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing drugs entrapped in crosslinked ionic core micelles
INVENTOR(S): Bronich, Tatiana K.; Kabanov, Alexander V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Nebraska Board of Regents, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

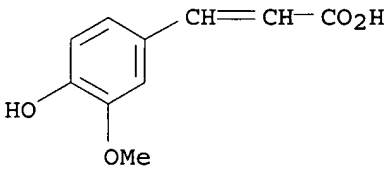
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004228823	A1	20041118	US 2003-440221	20030516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-440221 20030516

AB The present invention provides polymer micelles with cross-linked ionic cores as delivery vehicles for therapeutics, diagnostics, nucleic acids, proteins, small mols. and the like. The present invention provides addnl. methods of synthesis and uses for such micelles. For example, cisplatin was entrapped into the micelles of ethylene oxide-sodium methacrylate block copolymer complexed with calcium ion and crosslinked by 1,2-ethylene diamine.

IT 1135-24-6, 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy cinnamic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyanionic segment; pharmaceutical micelles containing drugs entrapped in crosslinked ionic core micelles)

RN 1135-24-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 77 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676586 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216027
TITLE: Stretchable patches comprising drugs in tacky layers
INVENTOR(S): Hidaka, Osafumi; Ohata, Akiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Limited, Japan; Teysan Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001066095	A1	20010913	WO 2001-JP1691	20010305
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2373171	A1	20010913	CA 2001-2373171	20010305
AU 2001036092	A5	20010917	AU 2001-36092	20010305
AU 780881	B2	20050421		

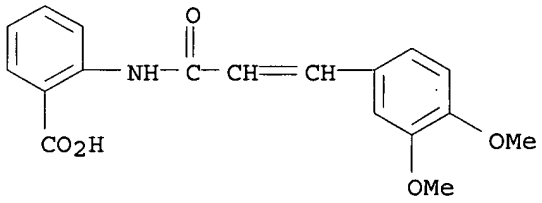
EP 1177786 A1 20020206 EP 2001-908314 20010305
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
US 2002146445 A1 20021010 US 2001-959420 20011026
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-61676 A 20000307
WO 2001-JP1691 W 20010305

AB This invention relates to a stretchable patch which comprises a support film having a thickness of 1 to 50 μm and a drug-containing tacky layer having a thickness of 3 to 400 μm, wherein the support film satisfies the following requirements (1) to (4): (1) the support film comprises a copolymer obtained by copolymg. 0-90 % vinyl acetate, 10-97 % alkyl (meth)acrylate in which the alkyl has 3 to 14 carbon atoms on the average, and 0-15 % (meth)acrylic acid; (2) the copolymer has a degree of crosslinking of 20 or higher when crosslinked with a polyvalent metal, and when the copolymer is crosslinked with a polyfunctional chain compound, the content of units derived from the compound in the copolymer is 1 to 10; (3) the support film has a strength of self-adhesion of 150 g or lower; and (4) the support film has an elastic recovery at 10 elongation of 70 or higher.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stretchable patches containing drugs in tacky layers)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 78 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:365197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:81875
TITLE: Certain Norditerpenoid Alkaloids and Their Cardiovascular Action
AUTHOR(S): Desai, Haridutt K.; Hart, Bradley P.; Caldwell, R. William; Huang, Jianzhong; Pelletier, S. William
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Natural Products Research and Department of Chemistry, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, 30602-2556, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Natural Products (1998), 61(6), 743-748
CODEN: JNPRDF; ISSN: 0163-3864
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Thirteen new derivs. of norditerpenoid alkaloids, namely, 8-deacetyl-8-p-aminobenzoyldelphinine, 8-deacetyl-8-anthranoyldelphinine, 8-deacetyl-8-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamoyl)delphinine, 16-demethoxy-15,16-didehydro-8-p-anisoyl-14-benzoyldelphonine, 6-acetylheteratisine N-oxide, 3,8-diacetylfalconerine, 8-stearoylfalconerine, 8-linolenylfalconerine, 13-acetylpyrodelphinine, 13-acetyldelphinine N-oxide, N-deacetyl-8,9-diacetyllappaconitine, 8,9-(methylenedioxy)lappaconine, and 16-epipyroaconitine N-oxide, were prepared, and their structures were established by anal. of spectroscopic data (1D and 2D NMR, HRFABMS). The preliminary in vivo cardiovascular action (hypotensive, bradycardic, and ventricular arrhythmias) of these

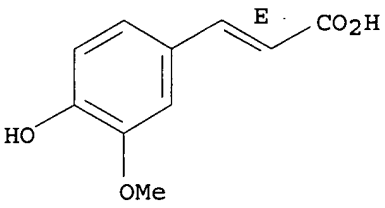
new compds. was tested in male Sprague-Dawley rats. The results are reported herein.

IT 537-98-4, trans-4-Hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of norditerpenoid alkaloids as cardiovascular agents)

RN 537-98-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 79 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:209937 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:242363

TITLE: Stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions containing oils and emulsifiers and lecithins

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Hidekazu; Yamazaki, Satoshi; Naito, Yoshikazu; Endo, Kenji; Oguma, Touru; Maeda, Makoto

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2153553	A1	19960114	CA 1995-2153553	19950710
US 5693337	A	19971202	US 1995-500087	19950710
EP 700678	A1	19960313	EP 1995-110923	19950712
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 08081360	A	19960326	JP 1995-197896	19950712

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-183045 A 19940713

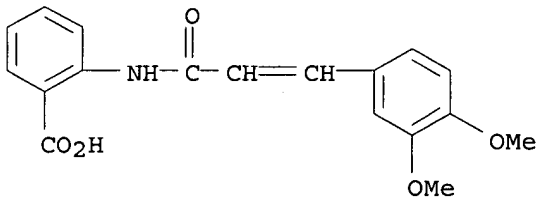
AB A lipid emulsion which comprises (A) an oil component, (B) an emulsifying agent containing yolk lecithin and/or soybean lecithin, and (C) water, wherein the lipid emulsion further comprises citric acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and at least one member selected from the group consisting of methionine, phenylalanine, serine, histidine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, provided that is does not simultaneously contain methionine and phenylalanine. The emulsion does not change of color and formation of oil drops associated with the conventional natural lecithin-containing lipid emulsions due to the synergistic effect of the foregoing additives. The drug containing lipid emulsion is also excellent in storage stability and thus the foregoing lipid emulsion can be applied to drugs such as injections, eye drops, nasal drips, lotions or liniments, inhalants and drugs for oral administration or cosmetics such as humectants. A solution of 0.012 g of fluorometholone in 20 mL of ethanol was added to a solution of 20 mL hexane:ethanol (10:1) containing 0.54 g of yolk lecithin and 0.06 g of yolk phosphatidylethanolamine and mixed, followed by evaporation of solvent to obtain a lipid film. To the lipid film was added 5.4 g of soybean oil and

94 mL of 2% glycerin aqueous solution followed by vigorous stirring through shaking to carry out preliminary emulsification. The preliminarily emulsified liquid was passed through microfluidizer 10 times under a pressure of 750 kg/cm2 to emulsify the liquid, the pH value of the emulsified liquid was adjusted to 6.5-7.5 to give a milk white stock lipid emulsion.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions containing oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 80 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:116113 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:116113
TITLE: Lipid nanopellet oral drug formulation
INVENTOR(S): Speiser, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rentschler, Dr., Arzneimittel G.m.b.H. und Co., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 35 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

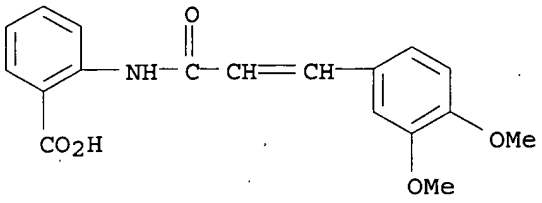
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3421468	A1	19851219	DE 1984-3421468	19840608
EP 167825	A2	19860115	EP 1985-106926	19850604
EP 167825	A3	19870121		
EP 167825	B1	19900808		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 55243	T	19900815	AT 1985-106926	19850604
JP 61056122	A	19860320	JP 1985-120726	19850605
US 4880634	A	19891114	US 1987-66459	19870626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1984-3421468 A	19840608
			EP 1985-106926 A	19850604
			US 1985-740771 A1	19850630

AB Lipid nanopellets (80-800 nm), as aqueous colloidal suspensions, are carrier systems for oral drugs. The lipids are saturated fatty acids, their esters with glycerol and with other polyalcs., and fatty alcs. The system contains natural or artificial surfactants. Thus, a mixture of 2 g tristearin and 0.6 g testosterone undecanoate was melted at 85° and 0.4 g phospholipon 100-H in 4 mL CHCl3 was added. The CHCl3 was evaporated and 0.04 Na cholate in 200 mL water was added, followed by stirring and ultrasonication, to give the nanopellet suspension.

IT 53902-12-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lipid nanopellets, for oral administration as aqueous colloidal emulsion)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 81 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:28398 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:28398

TITLE: Derivatives of isoquinoline. XXIV. Synthesis and biological properties of 1- and 2-arylalkenyl-6,7-dimethoxy-4,4-diethyl-substituted hydrogenated derivatives of isoquinoline and their noncyclic analogs

AUTHOR(S): Airapetyan, G. K.; Avetisyan, A. S.; Markaryan, E. A.; Pogosyan, A. V.

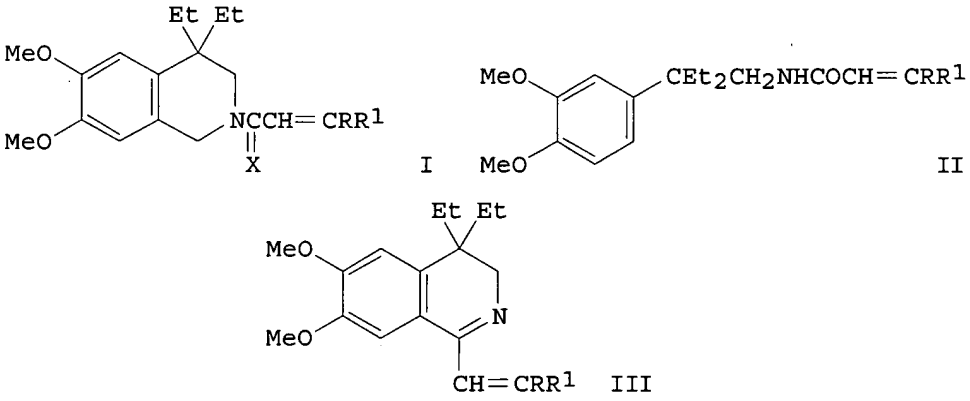
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Deposited Doc. (1984), VINITI 3943-84, 10 pp. Avail.: VINITI

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

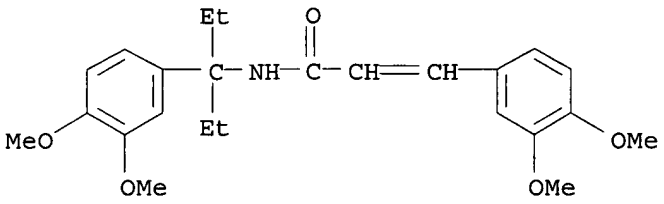
LANGUAGE: Russian

GI



AB Twenty title compds. were prepared (1) by condensation of the chloranhydrides of α,β-unsatd. acids with 6,7-dimethoxy-4,4-diethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline [72193-99-8] to produce cyclic 1-arylalkenyls [I; X = O or H2; R = H, Me, or Ph; R1 = Ph or (MeO)2C6H3], (2) by condensation with 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-ethylbutylamine [99611-90-2] to produce acyclic analogs [II; R = H, Me, or Ph; R1 = Ph or (MeO)2C6H3], or (3) by cyclization of II to produce 2-arylalkenyls [III; R = H or Ph; R1 = Ph or (MeO)2C6H3]. The hydrogenated derivs. of I, II, and III were prepared by reduction with AlH3 or LiAlH4. Hydrochlorides of some of the compds. were also prepared Studies in isolated rat vas deferens prepns. showed that several hydrochlorides of hydrogenates I and III possessed weak sympatholytic activity. At dosages of 0.1-3.0 mg/kg in unspecified laboratory animals, none of the compds. affected systemic arterial pressure, with the exception of a hydrogenated methylphenyl derivative of III [99611-97-9], which exhibited marked hypotensive activity.

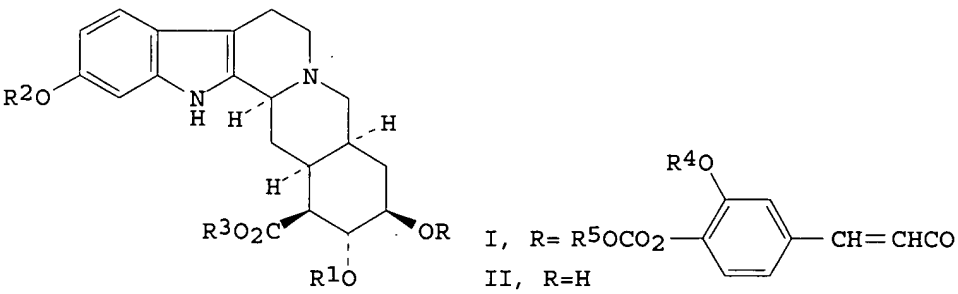
IT 99612-04-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation and pharmacol. of)
RN 99612-04-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-ethylpropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



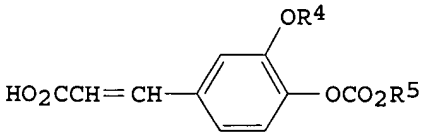
L9 ANSWER 82 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:577752 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:177752
TITLE: 3-Isorescinnamine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Yoshihiro; Fujimoto, Yasuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Chemiphar Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 51019798	A	19760217	JP 1974-89782	19740807

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-89782 A 19740807
GI



I, R= R^5OCO_2-(4-R^4O-3-)-CH=CHCO
II, R=H



III

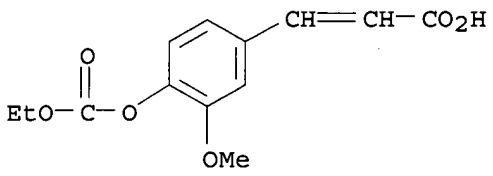
AB 3-Isorescinnamine derivs. I (R1 to R5 = lower alkyl) were prepared by reaction of alkyl 3-isoreserpate or its derivs. (II) with cinnamic acids III or their functional derivs. I had hypotensive action (no data). Thus, 5.0 g II (R1 = R2 = R3 = Me) in DMF-C5H5N was treated with 10.5 g

III (R4 = Me, R5 = Et) at room temperature to give, after treatment with HNO3, 6.4 g I.HNO3 (R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = Me, R5 = Et) (IV). Free IV was also prepared

IT 42381-67-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acylation of isoreserpate by)

RN 42381-67-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[4-[(ethoxycarbonyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



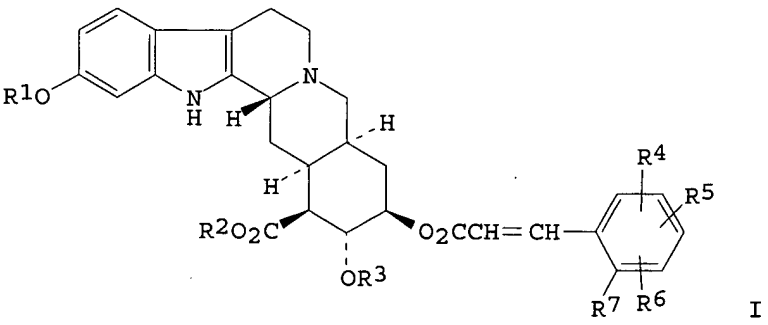
L9 ANSWER 83 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:180461 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:180461
TITLE: Rescinnamines
INVENTOR(S): Kametani, Tetsuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Chemipha Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp. Division of Japan. Kokai 73 40,800.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50123699	A	19750929	JP 1974-64929	19740610

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-64929 A 19740610

GI

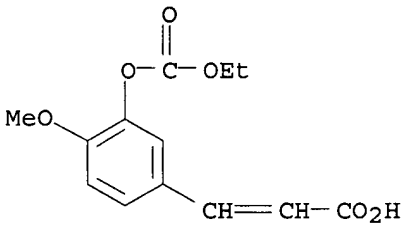


I

AB Rescinnamines I [R1-3 = alkyl; R4 = alkoxy, R5 = (alkoxycarbonyl)oxy, R6 = R7 = H; or R4 = R5 = R6 = alkoxy, R7 = NO2] were prepared by acylating alkyl reserpates with the appropriate cinnamic acids or their reactive derivs. I have hypotensive effect (no data). Thus, 3-[(ethoxycarbonyl)oxy]-4-methoxycinnamic acid was heated with SOCl2, and then treated with Me reserpate in C5H5N to give 75% I (R1 = R2 = R3 = Me, R4 = 4-MeO, R5 = 3-EtO2CO, R6 = R7 = H). Also prepared were I (R1 = R2 = R3 = Me) (R4, R5, R6, R7 given): 3-MeO, 4-EtO2CO, H, H; 3,4,5-(MeO)3, NO2.

IT 59189-24-1

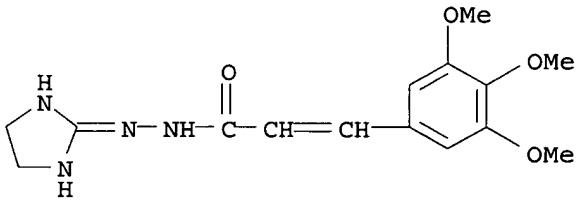
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acyl chlorination of)
RN 59189-24-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-[(ethoxycarbonyl)oxy]-4-methoxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 84 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:403945 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:3945
TITLE: N1-2-Imidazolinyl carbohydrazides
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferlux-Chimie S. A.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2186238	A1	19740111	FR 1972-16056	19720505
FR 2186238	B1	19750620		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1972-16056 A 19720505
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Hydrazides I (R = aryloxyalkl, arylvinyl, alkyl, aryl, 4-pyridyl) (41 compds.) were prepared, e.g. by acylating 2-hydrazino-2-imidazoline. I [R = 2,4-MeO(CH2:CHCH2)C6H3OCH2] at 80 mg/kg orally in mice gave 50% protection in the writhing syndrome test, and at 20 mg/kg i.v. in rats showed a strong, persistent hypotensive effect.
IT 52377-39-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 52377-39-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-, 2-(4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)hydrazide, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

L9 ANSWER 85 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:34388 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:114303
TITLE: Extraction of sweet potato
INVENTOR(S): Takagaki, Kinya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Shinyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006008665	A	20060112	JP 2005-147373	20050519
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-152599 A	20040521

AB This invention provides an extraction method of sweet potato to obtain an extract with higher content. of polyphenols. Sweet potato stems and leaves are extracted using water or water-containing organic solvents, preferably an aqueous ethanolic solution The exts. comprise tricaffeoylquinic acid and/or dicaffeoylquinic acid. The exts. may be used as antidiabetics, antihypertensives, etc. (no data given).

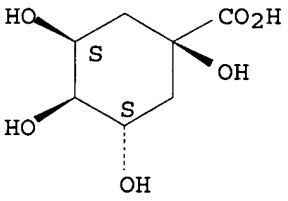
IT 71275-40-6P
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(extraction of sweet potato)

RN 71275-40-6 CAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, bis[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]dihydroxy-, (1α,3α,4α,5β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

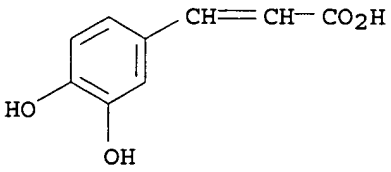
CRN 36413-60-2
CMF C7 H12 O6

Relative stereochemistry.



CM 2

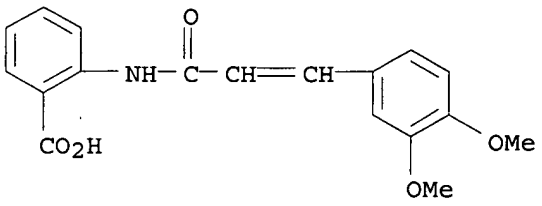
CRN 331-39-5
CMF C9 H8 O4



L9 ANSWER 86 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:64670 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254230
TITLE: Tranilast attenuates cardiac matrix deposition in experimental diabetes: role of transforming growth factor-β
AUTHOR(S): Martin, Jennifer; Kelly, Darren J.; Mifsud, Sally A.; Zhang, Yuan; Cox, Alison J.; See, Fiona; Krum, Henry; Wilkinson-Berka, Jennifer; Gilbert, Richard E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Melbourne Department of Medicine, St. Vincent's Hospital, Australia
SOURCE: Cardiovascular Research (2005), 65(3), 694-701
CODEN: CVREAU; ISSN: 0008-6363
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The pathol. accumulation of extracellular matrix is a characteristic feature of diabetic cardiomyopathy that is directly related to a loss of function. Tranilast [n-(3,4-anthranilic acid)], used for the treatment of fibrotic skin diseases, has also been shown to inhibit transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β)-induced matrix production in kidney epithelial cells. To investigate the effects of tranilast in the diabetic heart, we examined its effects in cultured cardiac fibroblasts and then assessed its effects in (mRen-2)27 diabetic rats with established disease (8 wk after streptozotocin). In vitro studies demonstrated a 58% reduction in TGF-β1-induced 3[H]-hydroxyproline incorporation with tranilast 30 μM ($p<0.01$). At 16 wk, diabetes in the Ren-2 rat was associated with increased cardiac fibrosis and evidence of TGF-β1 activation, as measured by the abundance of phosphorylated Smad2. Despite persistent hyperglycemia and hypertension, tranilast attenuated cardiac fibrosis by 37% ($p<0.05$) in association with reduction in phospho-Smad2 ($p<0.01$).
These findings indicate that tranilast has antifibrotic actions in the Ren-2 model of exptl. diabetic cardiac disease by mechanisms that might attributable to reduced TGF-β activity.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast attenuates cardiac matrix deposition in exptl. diabetes and role of TGF-β)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



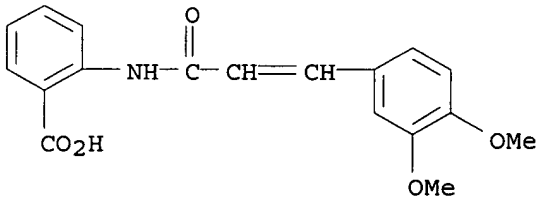
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 87 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:777463 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:127070
TITLE: Tranilast Attenuates Structural and Functional Aspects of Renal Injury in the Remnant Kidney Model
AUTHOR(S): Kelly, Darren J.; Zhang, Yuan; Gow, Renae; Gilbert,

Richard E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Medicine, St. Vincent's Hospital, University of Melbourne, Australia
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (2004), 15(10), 2619-2629
CODEN: JASNEU; ISSN: 1046-6673
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Pathol. fibrosis is a key feature of progressive renal disease that correlates closely with kidney dysfunction and in which the prosclerotic growth factor TGF-β has been consistently implicated. Tranilast (n-[3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl] anthranilic acid), an antifibrotic agent that is used to treat hypertrophic scars and scleroderma, has also been shown to inhibit TGF-β-induced extracellular matrix synthesis in a range of cell types, including those of renal origin. Therefore, the effects of tranilast on kidney fibrosis and dysfunction were examined in the subtotal nephrectomy model of progressive renal injury. Subtotal nephrectomy led to proteinuria and renal dysfunction in association with glomerulosclerosis, tubulointerstitial fibrosis, and macrophage accumulation. Despite persistent hypertension, treatment with tranilast led to a reduction in albuminuria (61.7 +/÷ 1.2 vs. 20.5 +/÷ 1.3 mg/d; P < 0.01) and plasma creatinine (0.16 vs. 0.08 mmol/L; P < 0.01) in subtotally nephrectomized rats. In addition, features suggestive of TGF-β activation, including glomerulosclerosis, tubulointerstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, and macrophage accumulation, all were significantly attenuated by tranilast in association with evidence of reduced TGF-β signaling in vivo. In the context of a recent pilot study in humans, the findings of the present report suggest that tranilast may provide a novel strategy for the treatment of progressive kidney disease characterized by fibrotic scarring.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast attenuated structural, functional aspects of renal disease with reduced glomerulosclerosis, tubulointerstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, macrophage accumulation, proteinuria, creatinine clearance in subtotally nephrectomized rat)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 88 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:38949 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:76537
TITLE: Cardiac hypertrophy inhibitors containing tranilast
INVENTOR(S): Nakajima, Mitsuyoshi; Umemura, Kazuo; Kikuchi, Shinji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kissei Pharmaceutical, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07277966	A	19951024	JP 1994-105882	19940408

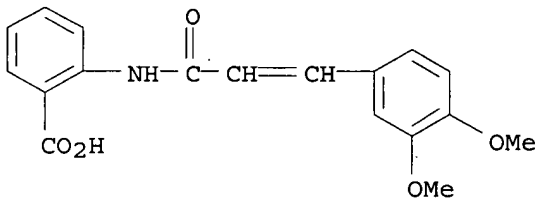
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-105882 19940408

AB Prophylactic and therapeutic agents for cardiac hypertrophy contain 2-(3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl)aminobenzoic acid (I) or its pharmacol. acceptable salts as an active ingredient. Administration of I at 300 mg/kg to spontaneously hypertensive rats once a day for 4 wk suppressed hypertrophy of left ventricle.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cardiac hypertrophy inhibitors containing tranilast)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 89 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:30299 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:135194
TITLE: Tranilast suppresses intimal hyperplasia after photochemically induced endothelial injury in the rat
AUTHOR(S): Kikuchi, Shinji; Umemura, Kazuo; Kondo, Kazunao; Nakashima, Mitsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hamamatsu, 431-31, Japan
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1996), 295(2/3), 221-7
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

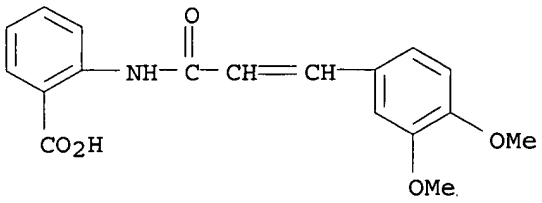
AB Intimal thickening in the femoral artery of spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) was initiated by endothelial damage induced by the photochem. reaction between green light and systemic rose bengal. This model represents a non-mech. method of producing vessel wall denudation. Neointima formation was assessed by calculating the cross-sectional area of intima, media and lumen, using computer anal. Tranilast (30, 100 and 300 mg/kg, p.o.), administered 2 days prior to endothelial injury, reduced intimal area by 29, 62 and 87%, resp., compared to that of vehicle-treated controls. In cultured SHR-derived vascular smooth muscle cells, tranilast produced concentration-dependent inhibition of mitogenesis, whether stimulated by platelet-derived growth factor, basic fibroblast growth factor, insulin-like growth factor or fetal bovine serum. These results suggest that tranilast may be effective in preventing coronary restenosis.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
(tranilast suppresses intimal hyperplasia after photochem. induced endothelial injury in rat)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 90 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:883416 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:80349

TITLE: Kukoamine A and other hydrophobic acylpolyamines: potent and selective inhibitors of Crithidia fasciculata trypanothione reductase

AUTHOR(S): Ponasik, James A.; Strickland, Corey; Faerman, Carlos; Savvides, Savvas; Karplus, P. Andrew; Ganem, Bruce

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853-1301, USA

SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1995), 311(2), 371-5
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021

PUBLISHER: Portland Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

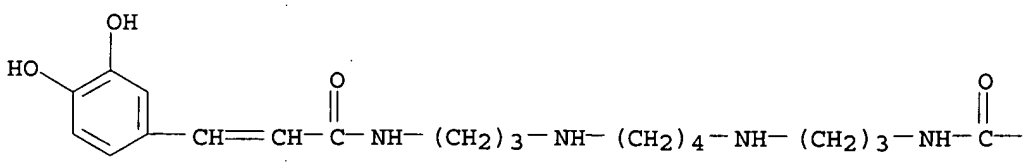
AB The enzyme trypanothione reductase (TR), together with its substrate, the glutathione-spermidine conjugate trypanothione, plays an essential role in protecting parasitic trypanosomatids against oxidative stress and is a target for drug design. Here the authors show that a naturally occurring spermine derivative, the antihypertensive agent kukoamine A [N1N12-bis(dihydrocaffeoyl)-spermine] inhibits TR as a mixed inhibitor (K1 = 1.8 μM, Kii = 13 μM). Kukoamine shows no significant inhibition of human glutathione reductase (Ki > 10 mM) and thus provides a novel selective drug lead. The corresponding N1N8-bis(dihydrocaffeoyl)spermidin e derivative was synthesized and acted as a purely competitive inhibitor with Ki = 7.5 μM. A series of mono- and di-acylated spermines and spermidines were synthesized to gain an insight into the effect of polyamine chain length, the nature and position of the acyl substituent and the importance of conformational mobility. These compds. inhibited TR with Ki values ranging from 11 to 607 μM.

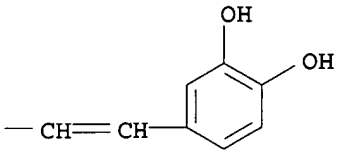
IT 171294-45-4

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(kukoamine A and other hydrophobic acylpolyamines as potent and selective inhibitors of Crithidia fasciculata trypanothione reductase)

RN 171294-45-4 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N,N'-[1,4-butanediylbis(imino-3,1-propanediyl)]bis[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

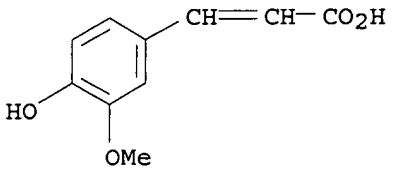




L9 ANSWER 91 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:34188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:34188
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:6114e-h,6115a
TITLE: Urinary excretion of phenolic and indolic acids after ingestion of α-methyldopa
AUTHOR(S): Ruge, W.; Hartmann, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Marburg a.d. Lahn, Germany
SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift (1963), 41(17), 856-61
CODEN: KLWOAZ; ISSN: 0023-2173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

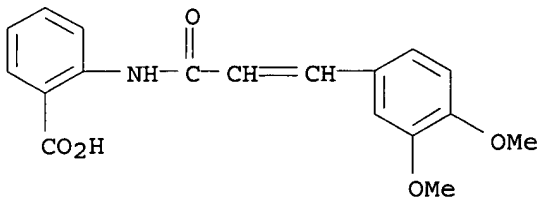
AB cf. CA 58, 1801h. By means of 2-dimensional paper chromatog. the urinary excretion pattern of phenolic and indolic acids was studied in 10 female albino rats (Siv 50 strain), and in a man and a woman who showed essential hypertension, before and after ingestion of α-methyldopa, Aldomet, (L-α-methyl-3,4-dihydroxy-1-phenylalanine) (I). Each rat received 100 mg. I/day in drinking H2O. Urine samples for chromatog. were prepared by acidification and solvent extraction (EtOAc, 95% EtOH). The spot put on the paper represented urine containing 2.5 mg. creatinine. 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxymandelic acid (II) separated better if the solvent for the 1st dimension was iso-PrOH-NH3-H2O (80:2:18), and for the 2nd, PhH-HOAc-H2O (125:72:3). The phenolic acid spots were then developed with diazotized nitroaniline. For the indolic acids, the solvent for the 1st dimension was iso-PrOH-NH3-H2O (200:10:20), and for the 2nd, BuOH-HOAc-H2O (150:30:50) with Ehrlich's reagent as developer. During the tests on the 2 patients they were allowed neither coffee nor bananas, and were given daily 0.75-2.0 g. I according to tolerance. Blood pressures changed, resp., from 220/115 to 160/95 and from 180/110 to 200/120 during the 3 wk of tests wherein 1 control and 6 treated 24-h. urines were collected from each patient. On these there were quant. determined both 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (III) and II (Sandler and Ruthwen, CA 54, 16521f; 55, 23644h). Thus, in normal rat urine 13 different known phenolic acids were proved present, and after I was given, o-hydroxyhippuric and o-hydroxyphenylpyruvic (IV) acids also appeared; ferulic, vanillic (V), and p-hydroxybenzoic (VI) acids increased; and dihydroferulic acid became doubtful. The 4 indolic acids identified in normal rat urine were unchanged in amount during the first test period with I, but beginning with the 2nd period, indoleacetic (VII) and indolelactic acid (VIII) acids were decreased. III and propionic acid metabolite number 12 disappeared. In the 4th sample 2 new spots appeared, one near VII acid, and the other probably indoleacetylglutamine. In the chromatograms from the 2 patients, there were 24 different urinary phenolic adds identified before I was given, and at first during its administration they all decreased in amount, including II. Then during the 5th and 6th sampling periods there was a conspicuous increase above the initial normal values for m-hydroxybenzoic, VI, V, and IV acids. II then decreased no further. Of the 13 substances identified on the indole chromatogram, VII and VIII acids decreased in amount, and III increased. The decreased excretions may be explained as due to decarboxylase inhibition by I. The increases in several catabolic products of catechol amine may indicate either an enzyme adaptation or a bypassing of the normal metabolic path. I may effect a secondary

liberation of biogenic amines.
IT 1135-24-6, Cinnamic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-
(in urine, α-methyldopa effect on)
RN 1135-24-6 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 92 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:488828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:431929
TITLE: Combination therapy with tranilast and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition provides additional renoprotection in the remnant kidney model
AUTHOR(S): Kelly, D. J.; Zhang, Y.; Cox, A. J.; Gilbert, R. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Melbourne, St. Vincent's Hospital, Victoria, Australia
SOURCE: Kidney International (2006), 69(11), 1954-1960
CODEN: KDYIA5; ISSN: 0085-2538
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Despite current therapy with agents that block the renin-angiotensin system, renal dysfunction continues to progress in a significant proportion of patients with kidney disease. Several pre-clin. studies have reported beneficial effects of tranilast, an inhibitor of transforming growth factor (TGF)-β's actions in a range of diseases that are characterized by fibrosis. However, whether such therapy provides addnl. benefits in renal disease, when added to angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibition, has not been explored. We randomized subtotally (5/6) nephrectomized rats to receive vehicle, the ACE inhibitor, perindopril (6 mg/l), tranilast (400 mg/kg/day), or their combination for 12 wk. When compared with sham-nephrectomized animals, subtotally nephrectomized animals had reduced creatinine clearance, proteinuria, glomerulosclerosis, interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, and evidence of TGF-β activity, as indicated by the abundant nuclear staining of phosphorylated Smad2. These manifestations of injury and TGF-β activation were all attenuated by treatment with either tranilast or perindopril, with the latter also attenuating the animals' hypertension. When compared with single-agent treatment, the combination of tranilast and perindopril provided addnl., incremental improvements in creatinine clearance, proteinuria, and glomerulosclerosis, and a reduction in nuclear phsopho-Smad2 beyond single-agent treatment. These findings indicate that the combination of tranilast and perindopril was superior to single-agent treatment on kidney structure and function in the remnant kidney model, and suggests the potential for such dual therapy in kidney disease that continues to progress despite blockade of the renin-angiotensin system.
IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination of perindopril and tranilast significantly improved creatinine clearance, proteinuria, glomerulosclerosis and reduction in nuclear phsopho-Smad2 compared to perindopril or tranilast alone in subtotally nephrectomized rat)
RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 93 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:445908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:445358
TITLE: Therapeutic avenanthramide compounds
INVENTOR(S): Meydani, Mohsen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of Tufts College, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 995,722.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

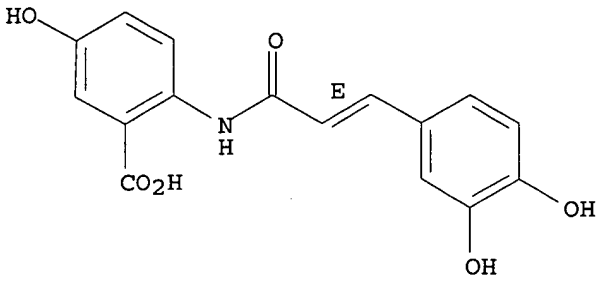
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2006100274	A1	20060511	US 2005-257918		20051025
US 2005239892	A1	20051027	US 2004-995722		20041122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-524327P	P	20031121
			US 2004-625484P	P	20041105
			US 2004-995722	A2	20041122

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:445358

AB Methods and compns. are disclosed for reducing pro-inflammatory mols., adhesion mols., and vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, and for increasing NO production The present invention describes the use of phenolic compns., purified from oats or synthetically produced, to decrease the effective amount of pro-inflammatory mols. and/or cell adhesion mols. Alternatively, an alc. extract or concentrate from oats can be used. The methods of the present invention can be used as a treatment or prophylaxis of a wide variety of disorders associated with inflammatory states and/or with a lack of or need for nitric oxide (NO), such as inflammatory conditions, pain, free radical associated disorders, cardiovascular diseases, autoimmune disorders, pathol. platelet aggregation, pathol. vasoconstriction, vascular effects of diabetes, stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension, abnormal vasospasm, and restenosis after angioplasty.

IT 116764-15-9P, Avenanthramide C
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic avenanthramide compds.)
RN 116764-15-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

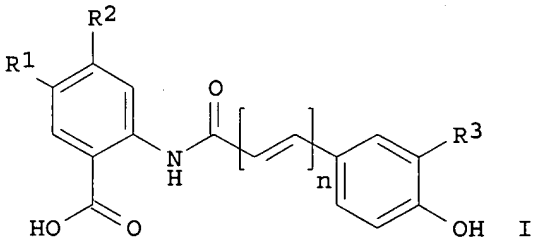
Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 94 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1155552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:432646
TITLE: Therapeutic avenanthramide compounds for treatment of inflammatory-related cardiovascular diseases
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of Tufts College, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2005239892	A1	20051027	US 2004-995722		20041122
US 2006100274	A1	20060511	US 2005-257918		20051025
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-524327P	P	20031121
			US 2004-625484P	P	20041105
			US 2004-995722	A2	20041122

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:432646
GI



AB Methods and compns. are disclosed for reducing pro-inflammatory mols., adhesion mols., and vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, and for increasing NO production The invention describes the use of phenolic compns. of formula I (R1, R2, or R3 = same or differently H, OH, anhydride, amide, amine, aliphatic, aromatic, acyl, alkoxy, alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, hydroxycarbonylalkyl, or heterocyclic group). These compds. which may be purified from oats or synthetically produced decrees the effective amount of pro-inflammatory mols. and/or cell adhesion mols. Alternatively, an alc. extract or concentrate from oats can be used. The methods of the invention can be used as a treatment or prophylaxis of a wide variety of disorders associated with inflammatory states and/or with a lack of or need for nitric oxide (NO), such as inflammatory conditions, pain, free radical associated disorders, cardiovascular diseases, autoimmune disorders, pathol. platelet aggregation, pathol. vasoconstriction, vascular effects of diabetes,

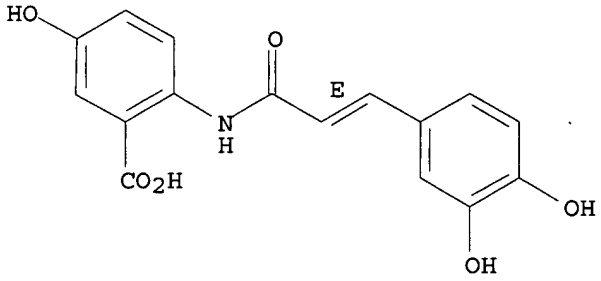
stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension, abnormal vasospasm, and restenosis after angioplasty. Antiproliferative activity of avenanthramide C (Av-C) in aortic smooth muscle cells was determined as well as Av-C's nitric oxide-inducing effect.

IT 116764-15-9, Avenanthramide C
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic avenanthramide compds. for treatment of inflammation-related cardiovascular diseases)

RN 116764-15-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L9 ANSWER 95 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:700095 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:186499

TITLE: Tranilast prevents the progression of experimental diabetic nephropathy through suppression of enhanced extracellular matrix gene expression

AUTHOR(S): Akahori, Hiroshi; Ota, Tsuguhito; Torita, Muneyoshi; Ando, Hitoshi; Kaneko, Shuichi; Takamura, Toshinari

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Diabetes and Digestive Disease, Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science, Ishikawa, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (2005), 314(2), 514-521
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565

PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

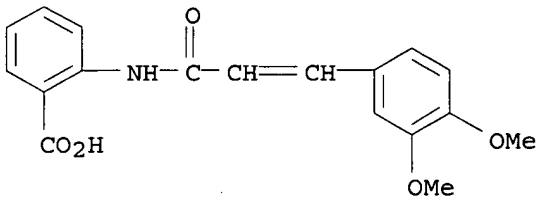
AB The present study was performed to investigate the effects of the antiallergic drug tranilast on the development of diabetic nephropathy in streptozotocin (50 mg/kg)-induced diabetic spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR). Diabetic SHR were given standard chow or chow containing tranilast at a dose of 1400 mg/kg for 24 wk. The effects of tranilast on urinary albumin excretion, mesangial expansion, expression of transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) and type I collagen mRNAs, number of anionic sites on the glomerular basement membrane (GBM), and urinary TGF-β and 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) excretion were assessed. Tranilast did not affect the blood glucose concentration or blood pressure in diabetic SHR. Urinary albumin excretion rate and creatinine clearance were markedly increased in diabetic SHR. Tranilast treatment decreased albuminuria and hyperfiltration. Tranilast inhibited the diabetes-induced expansion of mesangial and tuft areas, as well as the increase in urinary TGF-β and 8-OHdG excretion, loss of anionic sites of GBM, and overexpression of TGF-β as determined immunohistochem. The levels of TGF-β and type I collagen mRNA expression were increased in the renal cortex in untreated diabetic SHR at 24 wk, as determined by real-time

quant. polymerase chain reaction. Tranilast treatment inhibited the up-regulation of TGF-β and type I collagen mRNA expression by 65 and 36%, resp., in diabetic SHR. In conclusion, tranilast decreased albuminuria by suppressing glomerular hyperfiltration, mesangial expansion, and loss of the charge barrier via regulation of extracellular matrix gene expression and oxidative stress. Tranilast may be clin. useful in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast prevents progression of diabetic nephropathy through suppression of enhanced extracellular matrix gene expression)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 96 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1009113 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:150692

TITLE: Intervention with Tranilast Attenuates Renal Pathology and Albuminuria in Advanced Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy

AUTHOR(S): Mifsud, Sally; Kelly, Darren J.; Qi, Weier; Zhang, Yuan; Pollock, Carol A.; Wilkinson-Berka, Jennifer L.; Gilbert, Richard E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, University of Melbourne and St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, Vic., Australia

SOURCE: Nephron (2003), 95(4), p83-p91
CODEN: NPRNAY; ISSN: 0028-2766

PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

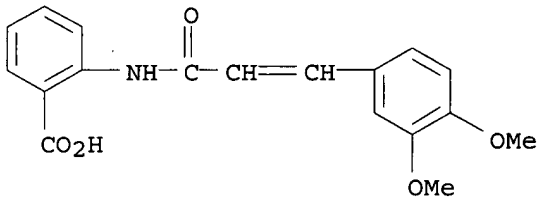
AB Tubulointerstitial pathol. with the accumulation of extracellular matrix are pathol. hallmarks of diabetic nephropathy that are directly related to declining renal function. Tranilast (N-[3,4-dimethoxycinnamoyl]anthranilic acid), an inhibitor of transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β), used to treat hypertrophic scars has recently been shown in pilot studies to exert a beneficial effect in advanced diabetic nephropathy in humans. However, its effects on diabetic renal pathol. are unknown. Studies were conducted using a transgenic model, the diabetic (mRen-2)27 rat, which develops many of the structural and functional characteristics of human diabetic nephropathy when diabetes is induced with streptozotocin (STZ). An exptl. design was chosen to mimic, in part, the clin. context with drug therapy (tranilast 400 mg/kg/day) initiated in established disease (8 wk after STZ) and in the presence of persistent hyperglycemia and hypertension. At 16 wk, diabetes was associated with progressive albuminuria, tubulointerstitial fibrosis and tubular atrophy. Without affecting blood pressure or blood glucose, tranilast treatment was associated with a 83% reduction in tubulointerstitial fibrosis ($p < 0.001$), a 58% reduction in tubular atrophy ($p < 0.01$) and near normalization of albuminuria ($p <$

0.05) in diabetic Ren-2 rats. In vitro studies in primary cultures of human renal cortical fibroblasts demonstrated a reduction in TGF-β-induced hydroxyproline incorporation and fibronectin synthesis with tranilast 100 μM. Tranilast, when administered during the course of exptl. diabetic nephropathy, attenuates tubulointerstitial pathol. and albuminuria. These findings are consistent with the antagonist effects of tranilast on TGF-β actions in the diabetic kidney.

IT 53902-12-8, Tranilast
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tranilast treatment reduced tubulointerstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy and normalize albuminuria in diabetic rat and also reduced TGF-β induced hydroxyproline incorporation and fibronectin synthesis in human renal cortical fibroblasts)

RN 53902-12-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 97 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:650742 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:346310

TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinolinecarboxylic acid derivatives as intimal thickening inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Harada, Hiroshi; Asama, Hiroshi; Nonaka, Yoshiisa; Kamata, Koji; Hotei, Yukihiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

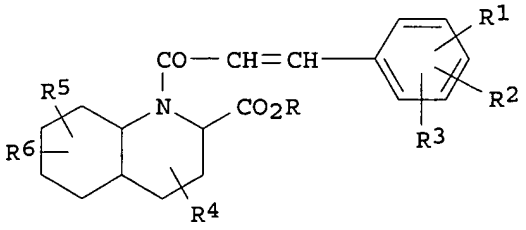
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09255660	A	19970930	JP 1996-108763	19960325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-108763 19960325

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:346310

GI



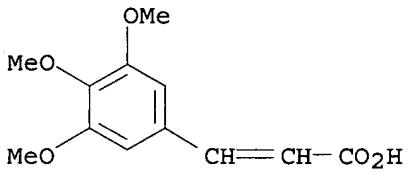
I

AB The title derivs. I [R1 = H, halo, OH, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, aralkyloxy, lower acyl, mono- or di(lower alkyl)amino, lower alkoxycarbonyl; R2-3 = H, halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, aralkyloxy; R4-6 = H, OH, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, CO2H, lower alkoxycarbonyl; R = H, lower alkyl] and their pharmacol. acceptable salts are claimed. I inhibit hyperproliferation of intimal cells to prevent atherosclerosis and restenosis after PTCA and DCA (directional coronary atherectomy). 1-(3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (preparation given) inhibited proliferation of smooth muscle cells of thoracic aorta isolated from a spontaneously hypertensive rat at IC50 32 μM.

IT 90-50-6, 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of N-cinnamoyltetrahydroquinolinecarboxylic acid derivs. as intimal thickening inhibitors)

RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 98 OF 98 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:648534 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:346309

TITLE: Preparation of decahydroquinolinecarboxylic acid derivatives as intimal thickening inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Harada, Hiroshi; Kusama, Hiroshi; Nonaka, Yoshiisa; Kamata, Koji; Hotei, Yukihiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

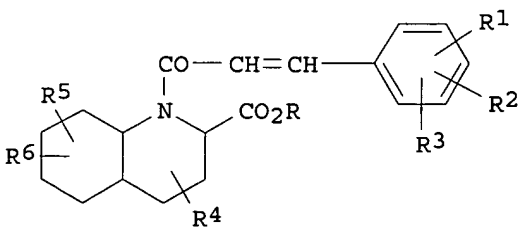
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09255661	A	19970930	JP 1996-108764	19960325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-108764 19960325

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:346309

GI



I

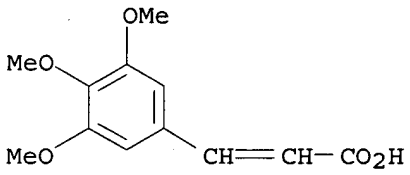
AB The title derivs. I [R1 = H, halo, OH, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy,

cycloalkylalkoxy, aralkyloxy, lower acyl, mono- or di(lower alkyl)amino, lower alkoxycarbonyl; R2-3 = H, halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, cycloalkylalkoxy, aralkyloxy; R4-6 = H, OH, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, CO2H, lower alkoxycarbonyl; R = H, lower alkyl] and their pharmacol. acceptable salts are claimed. I inhibit hyperproliferation of intimal cells to prevent atherosclerosis and restenosis after PTCA and DCA (directional coronary atherectomy). 1-(3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamoyl)decahydroquinoline-2-carboxylic acid (preparation given) inhibited proliferation of smooth muscle cells of thoracic aorta isolated from a spontaneously hypertensive rat at IC50 104 μM.

IT 90-50-6, 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of N-cinnamoyldecahydroquinolinecarboxylic acid derivs. as intimal thickening inhibitors)

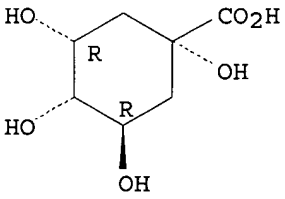
RN 90-50-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L2 ANSWER 102 OF 102 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 77-95-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 1,3,4,5-tetrahydroxy-,
    (1α,3R,4α,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 1,3,4,5-tetrahydroxy-, (-)- (8CI)
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 1,3,4,5-tetrahydroxy-, [1R-
    (1α,3α,4α,5β)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Quinic acid
CN D-(-)-Quinic acid
CN D-Quinic acid
CN Quinic acid
CN Quinic acid, (-)-
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 35949-55-4
MF C7 H12 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA,
    CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
    EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PROMT,
    PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
      (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
    Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**
      (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

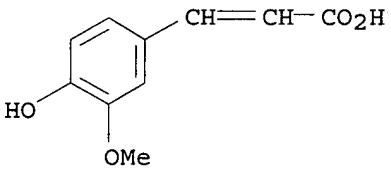


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

771 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 46 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
774 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 17 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=>

L3 ANSWER 120 OF 127 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 1135-24-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cinnamic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoic acid
CN 3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid
CN 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid
CN 4'-Hydroxy-3'-methoxycinnamic acid
CN 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid
CN Coniferic acid
CN Ferulaic acid
CN Ferulic acid
CN NSC 2821
CN NSC 51986
CN NSC 674320
MF C10 H10 O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

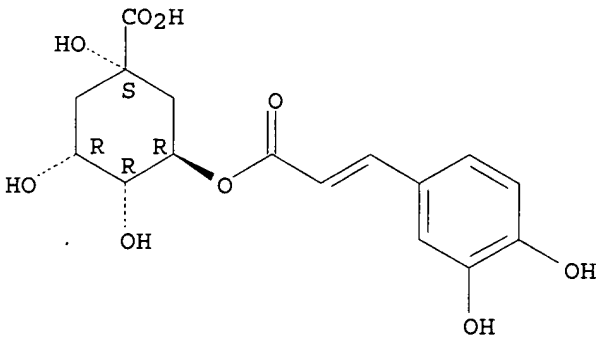


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

7378 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
444 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
7443 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 45 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 327-97-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Chlorogenic acid (8CI)
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, [1S-(1α,3β,4α,5α)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-(3,4-Dihydroxycinnamoyl)quinic acid
CN 3-Caffeoylquinic acid
CN 3-O-(3,4-Dihydroxycinnamoyl)-D-quinic acid
CN 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid
CN Heriguard
CN NSC 407296
CN NSC 70861
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 12626-41-4, 15076-00-3, 16310-14-8, 16431-25-7, 16431-26-8, 108657-60-9
MF C16 H18 O9
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

6187 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
247 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6236 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
32 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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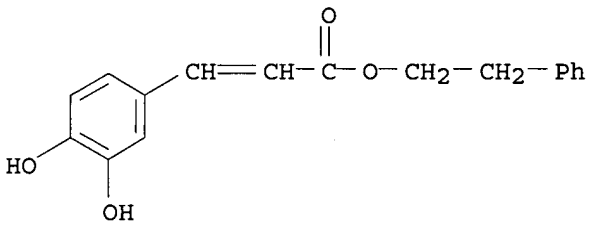
L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 104594-70-9 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 1986
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-, 2-phenylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN β-Phenylethyl caffeate
CN 2-Phenylethyl caffeate
CN Caffeic acid phenethyl ester
DR 132031-37-9
MF C17 H16 O4
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

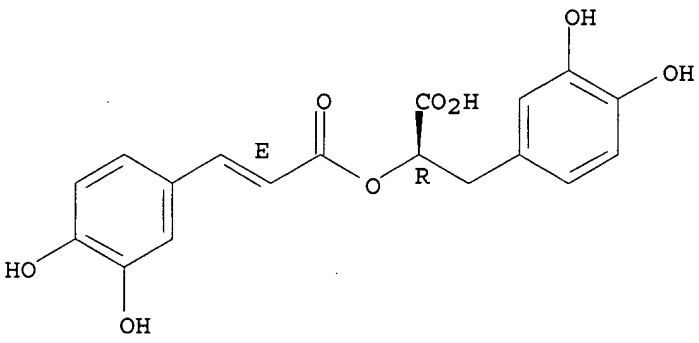


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

313 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
317 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 20283-92-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, α-[[(2E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-3,4-dihydroxy-, (αR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, α-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-3,4-dihydroxy-, [R-(E)]-
CN Cinnamic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy-, 2-ester with 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)lactic acid (8CI)
CN Rosmarinic acid (6CI, 7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Mamorekku RUH 2
CN RM 21A
CN Rosemaric acid
CN Rosemary acid
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C18 H16 O8
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, NAPRALERT, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).
Double bond geometry as shown.

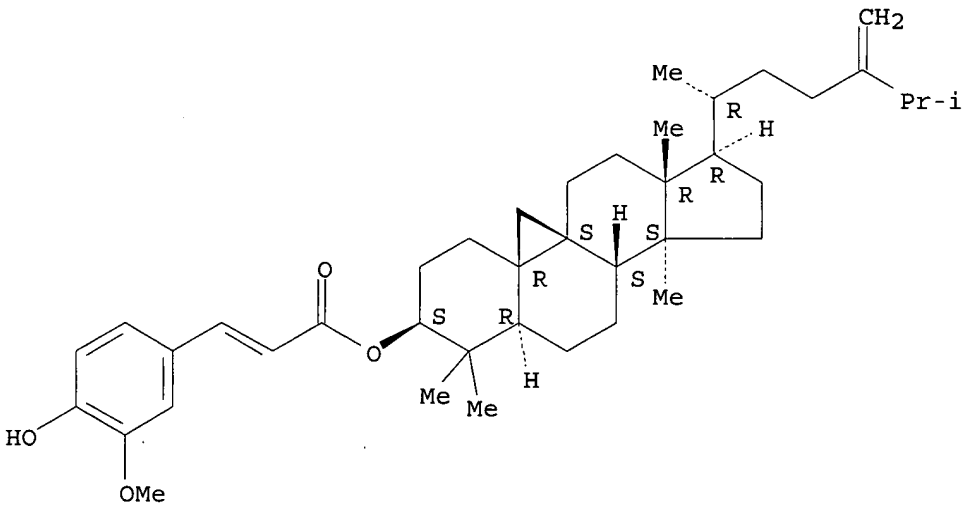


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

928 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
18 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
939 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 17 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 469-36-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 9,19-Cyclolanostan-3-ol, 24-methylene-, 3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate, (3β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H,19H-Cyclopropa[9,10]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene, 9,19-cyclolanostan-3-ol deriv.
CN 9,19-Cyclo-9β-lanostan-3β-ol, 24-methylene-, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamate (8CI)
CN Cinnamic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-, 24-methylene-9,19-cyclo-9β-lanostan-3β-yl ester (8CI)
CN Oryzanol C (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 24-Methylenecycloartanol ferulate
CN 24-Methylenecycloartanol ferulic acid ester
CN 24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 97818-51-4, 119104-04-0, 100109-90-8, 116846-86-7
MF C41 H60 O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, MRCK*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

55 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
56 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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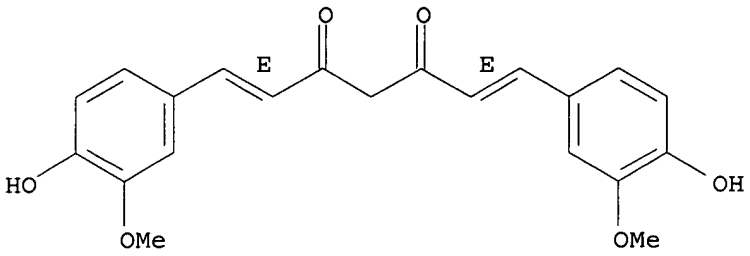
L8 ANSWER 66 OF 66 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 458-37-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,6-Heptadiene-3,5-dione, 1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (1E,6E)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1,6-Heptadiene-3,5-dione, 1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (E,E)-
(8CI)
CN Curcumin (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (E,E)-1,7-Bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,6-heptadiene-3,5-dione
CN C Yellow 15
CN C.I. 75300
CN C.I. Natural Yellow 3
CN Curcuma
CN Curcumin I
CN Curcumine
CN Diferuloylmethane
CN E 100
CN E 100 (dye)
CN Haidr
CN Halad
CN Haldar
CN Halud
CN Indian Saffron
CN Kacha Haldi
CN Merita Earth
CN Natural Yellow 3
CN NSC 32982
CN San-Ei Curcumine AL
CN San-Ei Gen Curcumine AL
CN Souchet
CN Terra Merita
CN trans,trans-Curcumin
CN Turmeric
CN Turmeric (dye)
CN Turmeric yellow
CN Ukon
CN Ukon (dye)
CN Yellow Ginger
CN Yellow Root
CN Yo-Kin
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 15845-47-3, 73729-23-4, 79257-48-0, 91884-86-5, 33171-04-9
MF C21 H20 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
IFIUDB, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PHAR,
PIRA, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2843 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
132 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2868 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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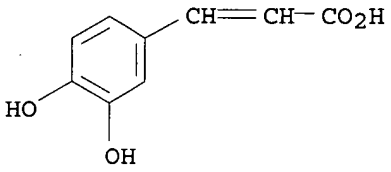
L9 ANSWER 116 OF 118 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 331-39-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cinnamic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacrylic acid
CN 3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid
CN 3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-propenoic acid
CN 3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propenoic acid
CN 4-(2'-Carboxyvinyl)-1,2-dihydroxybenzene
CN 4-(2-Carboxyethenyl)-1,2-dihydroxybenzene
CN Caffeic acid
CN NSC 57197
CN NSC 623438
MF C9 H8 O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

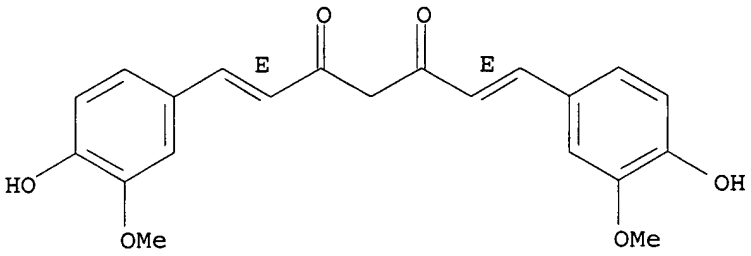


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

7275 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
423 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
7329 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L19 ANSWER 66 OF 66 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 458-37-7 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,6-Heptadiene-3,5-dione, 1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (1E,6E)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1,6-Heptadiene-3,5-dione, 1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-, (E,E)-
(8CI)
CN Curcumin (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (E,E)-1,7-Bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,6-heptadiene-3,5-dione
CN C Yellow 15
CN C.I. 75300
CN C.I. Natural Yellow 3
CN Curcuma
CN Curcumin I
CN Curcumine
CN Diferuloylmethane
CN E 100
CN E 100 (dye)
CN Haidr
CN Halad
CN Haldar
CN Halud
CN Indian Saffron
CN Kacha Haldi
CN Merita Earth
CN Natural Yellow 3
CN NSC 32982
CN San-Ei Curcumine AL
CN San-Ei Gen Curcumine AL
CN Souchet
CN Terra Merita
CN trans,trans-Curcumin
CN Turmeric
CN Turmeric (dye)
CN Turmeric yellow
CN Ukon
CN Ukon (dye)
CN Yellow Ginger
CN Yellow Root
CN Yo-Kin
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 15845-47-3, 73729-23-4, 79257-48-0, 91884-86-5, 33171-04-9
MF C21 H20 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
IFIUDB, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PHAR,
PIRA, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2843 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
132 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2868 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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